

# DAILY REPORT

## Asia & Pacific

Vol IV No 164

25 August 1986

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'NEW JERSEY' ARRIVES FOR PORT CALL AMID PROTESTS

## Labor, Peace Activists Protest

OW240440 Tokyo KYODO in English 0436 GMT 24 Aug 86

[Text] Sasebo, Nagasaki Pref., Aug. 24 KYODO -- U.S. battleship "New Jersey" sailed into the U.S. naval base here Sunday while thousands of demonstrators and a flotilla of small vessels protested the portcall for violating Japan's non-nuclear policy. The protestors, mostly labor unionists and peace activists, charged that the battleship is armed with nuclear-tipped Tomahawk cruise missiles in violation of Japan's policy of banning the introduction of nuclear weapons into the country.

It was the first visit to Japan by the 45,000-ton "New Jersey" after it was refitted and recommissioned in 1982. Built in 1943, the battleship took part in the bombardment of Okinawa during World War II. Apart from its 16-inch guns, the refitted "New Jersey" is also equipped with eight Tomahawk launchers. The Tomahawks are cruise missiles which can carry both conventional and nuclear warheads.

The battleship, accompanied by an oil tanker, dropped anchors at the Akasaki quay at 10:30 a.m., and the 1,500-member crew was welcomed to Sasebo by local authorities and representatives from the Defense Agency. Security was tight at Sasebo, both at sea and on land.

As the huge warship made its way into the Sasebo Bay, an armada of 47 fishing boats and small vessels crisscrossed nearby in protest. Bedecked with red, green and white banners, the protest boats blared out anti-American slogans but the high-pitched shouts were barely audible amid deafening dins generated from ship engines and churning waves. The small vessels were kept from getting close to the towering "New Jersey" by 46 Maritime Safety patrol boats, which sailed alongside the warships.

On land, 3,600 riot police were mobilized to guard against possible guerrilla attacks by more than 500 leftwing radicals who had traveled to Sasebo, police said. Police said they arrested five demonstrators near the Sasebo railway station for squabbling with police during a protest march. The five were identified by police as members of a left-wing radical group called the "Senkiiryokawa-ha." The group, some 50 members strong, took out to the streets after a protest rally at a local park.

Some 600 labor unionists and peace activists staged rallies in the morning at Maebata Wharf, which overlooks the naval base across the Sasebo Bay. In the afternoon, another 14,000 protesters were to stage rallies and protest marches.

The "New Jersey" is part of a five-vessel flotilla which is on a nine-day visit to Japan for crew rest. Two other warships -- the 15,540-ton nuclear-powered cruiser "Long Beach" and the 2,750-ton missile frigate "Thach" -- docked at the U.S. naval base in Yokosuka, south of Tokyo, and the 5,770-ton destroyer "Merrill" berthed at Kure in Hiroshima Prefecture. Like the "New Jersey", these three smaller warships are also equipped with Tomahawk missiles. They form the main elements of the Seventh Fleet's surface attack group. Defense sources say the five warships are scheduled to join other Seventh Fleet vessels for a major naval exercise in the Sea of Japan after the crew rest in Japan.



During a press conference aboard the "New Jersey," Rear Adm. R.A.K. Taylor, the surface attack group commander, refused to comment whether the warships were carrying nuclear-armed Tomahawks. The admiral said U.S. policy is neither to confirm nor deny the existence of nuclear weapons aboard U.S. warships. He said the five warships were put into three different ports for the sake of crew rest, repair and maintenance. Taylor also would not say where his ships were heading after their stay in Japan.

**'Calm' Returns 25 Aug**

OW250459 Tokyo KYODO in English 0448 GMT 25 Aug 86

[Text] Sasebo, Nagasaki Pref., Aug. 25 KYODO -- Calm returned to the port of Sasebo Monday after a day of rallies and demonstrations Sunday which greeted the arrival of the U.S. battleship "New Jersey." Protestors say the visit by the battleship, which is equipped with Tomahawk cruise missiles capable of being fitted with nuclear warheads, breaches the nonnuclear principles of Japan. Nagasaki prefectural police reduced their security force for the battleship's visit from 3,600 to 3,400 and are also considering reducing the security forces sent to assist them from other prefectures.

Capt. W.L. Glenn, captain of the 45,000-ton "New Jersey," and Rear Adm. R.A.K. Taylor, commander of the U.S. Seventh Fleet's surface attack group, paid a courtesy call on Sasebo Mayor Kumashi Kakehashi Monday morning.

The police said most radical elements and other demonstrators from other countries had left Sasebo by Sunday evening but a 24-hour alert for possible actions against the warship during its nine-day stay. Six patrol boats are on guard around Sasebo Port's Akazaki Pier where the "New Jersey" is berthed.

A peace group affiliated with the Japan Socialist Party and the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan (SOHYO) is holding an "antinuclear peace panel exhibition" at a park in downtown Sasebo. Three peace activists from Kyoto began a sit-in in front of the Sasebo municipal office Monday morning to protest at the port call by the "New Jersey." One of them, housewife Machiko Yoshida, 48, said she plans to continue the sit-in alone from 8 a.m. to 7 p.m. from Tuesday through September 2 when the "New Jersey" is due to leave Sasebo Port.

**AIR FORCE EXERCISE WITH U.S. BEGINS AMID PROTEST**

OW250629 Tokyo KYODO in English 0621 GMT 25 Aug 86

[Text] Shintomi, Miyazaki Pref., Aug. 25 KYODO -- A Japan-U.S. joint aerial drill began Monday in Miyazaki Prefecture in Kyushu, western Japan, watched by hundreds of protesters. The drill, aimed at holding combat and aerial reconnaissance practice, will take place off Shikoku, using the Japanese Air Defense Force (ASDF) Nyutabaru Air Base here with some 150 personnel from the U.S. and some 100 from the Japanese side, according to the ASDF sources. Twenty-five ASDF fighters, including F-15's and F-4EJ's from bases across Japan are taking part in the five-day drill. U.S. forces in Japan will also make available 20 fighters and intelligence planes from the U.S. Air Force, the Marine Corps, and the U.S. Navy, which for the first time will have an E2C intelligence plane from the carrier "Midway" now at Yokosuka U.S. Navy base south of Tokyo taking part in the joint exercise.

At the Nyutabaru base, some 500 labor union members and Japan Socialist Party (JSP) members held a demonstration against the joint drill Monday morning. Toshihisa Matsuura, leader of the protesters said such joint drills destroy the peace and antiwar spirit of the Japanese Constitution. Rallies and demonstrations were held Sunday at several other military bases in Japan, to mark the arrival of four U.S. warships, including the battleship "New Jersey" which are capable of carrying nuclear missiles. The protestors said the presence of the ships violates Japan's nonnuclear policy.

#### REPORTAGE ON CONTEST FOR LEADERSHIP OF JSP

Doi Said Frontrunner

OW221409 Tokyo KYODO in English 0926 GMT 22 Aug 86

[By Irene Kunii]

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 22 KYODO -- Takako Doi, already the country's most powerful female politician as vice chairwoman of the Japan Socialist Party (JSP), is headed for prominence as the first woman to head a major political party. After weeks of party maneuverings aimed at replacing outgoing JSP Chairman Masashi Ishibashi with his vice chairwoman colleague without an election, Doi announced Friday she was ready to challenge Tetsuo Ueda in a race for the chairmanship. Bets in political circles are running high on 57-year-old Doi, dubbed a "made-in-Japan Thatcher" and the "Cory Aquino of the JSP" in reference to British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and Philippine President Corazon Aquino.

While a female government head is still unlikely for Japan where women in the lower political infrastructure are still greatly outnumbered by male politicians, the rise of Doi is regarded as a significant step forward. For the main opposition JSP, still staggering from a humiliating defeat in the July 6 general election, the move to boost Doi into top position is regarded as a strategy for survival. Doi, elected seven consecutive times from her Hyogo Prefecture constituency since 1969, was originally recruited by JSP official for her "links" to the people.

Now the JSP, which has relied heavily in recent years on union backing for its existence, is calling upon Doi's ties to local groups to win back citizen support the party has lost over the years. Moreover, as the union era enters a decline, JSP officials are aware that a female party chief will garner more support from Japanese women who account for almost 45 million of the 86.6 million registered voters.

In a pattern often repeated by women politicians, Doi's accomplishments reveal a career more illustrious than many of her Diet colleagues. After getting a graduate degree in law from Kyoto's respected Doshisha University, Doi taught constitutional law at her alma mater. Doi's involvement in local movements in her native Kobe included serving as head of the Hyogo Prefecture group to protect the Constitution. By the time she entered national politics in 1969, her concern lay with the 1970 negotiations for renewal of the Japan-U.S. security treaty, a pact strongly opposed by the JSP. As a member of the Diet, Doi is noted for her work in the areas of pollution and environmental problems. She scored an important victory when the Osaka citizens she had backed for six years won an Osaka high court case November 1975 banning late night flights at Osaka Airport.

Doi, single and the second child of a Kobe medical practitioner, attracted attention in 1976 for her support of the Japan-China Friendship Treaty and an agreement by the Japanese Government to ratify a United Nations women's rights convention by 1985.

Having served as member of the Diet's Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs, Doi also maintains an interest in foreign diplomacy.

Ishibashi, who announced his decision to resign following the poor JSP showing in the July election, has indicated that Doi, known for her wide range of interests and outgoing personality, would be a suitable "new leader" for the party. Critics maintain that in spite of her support from both the left and right wing intraparty factions, Doi still lacks the party management and leadership experience needed to revive the failing JSP. Supporters, however, say that the capable Doi is finally getting the chance she missed in 1983 when a bid to install her as party head -- instead of the vice chairmanship she did receive -- was blocked by Ishibashi supporters.

#### Ueda Welcomes Contest

OW221357 Tokyo KYODO in English 1111 GMT 22 Aug 86

[Text] Tokyo, Aug 22 KYODO -- Tetsu Ueda, who has established himself as a "star player" in the Japan Socialist Party (JSP) line-up, is now aiming to run the party from the top. Ueda recently announced his decision to run as a nominee for the position of JSP chairman in the September 4-5 election to put an end to the backroom maneuvers aimed at installing rather than electing the party leader.

When fellow party member Takako Doi, JSP vice chairwoman, indicated she was interested in vying for the chairmanship, Ueda welcomed her entry and called on others to join in as well to create a forum for debate over the future organization of the declining JSP. Outspoken on issues of defense and the Japan-U.S. security agreement, Ueda is regarded as the party's controversialist. He also operates as the "stop-man" in discussions during lower house budget committee meetings.

Ueda, originally a reporter for the Japan Broadcasting Corporation (NHK), was responsible for organizing a television campaign to win support for the import of polio vaccines into Japan, prohibited at the time, for administration to children under 10 years of age. After serving for over 10 years as head of the NHK labor union, Ueda emerged as a man noted for his leadership qualities. He came out as third place vote-getter in his first election in the 1948 upper house national constituency election. Ueda, a native of Tokyo, rose in the JSP after making the transfer to lower house politics in 1979, taking on the role of party spokesman in the house.

A graduate of the University of Tokyo, Ueda is noted for his eloquent speeches and intriguing theories. He has also dedicated considerable time to building up local support for the party. Although political analysts point out that Ueda's chances of winning election as party head have declined as the result of widespread support for Doi among party leaders and in the local chapters, Ueda himself maintains that the election itself is the issue. "Even if (Chairman Masashi) Ishibashi were to win it would be fine," he said.



SOUTH DENOUNCED FOR STARTING 19 AUG DMZ INCIDENT

Called 'Provocation of War'

SK220531 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0513 GMT 22 Aug 86

[Text] Pyongyang August 22 (KCNA) -- Commenting on the fact that the South Korean puppet army fired again hundreds of large-calibre machinegun bullets from its post near the river Imjin in the western sector of the front at a post of our side on August 19, NODONG SINMUN today brands this as a reckless action.

In a signed commentary the paper says: The repeated military provocations of the U.S. imperialists and the puppets along the Military Demarcation Line seek a criminal scheme to make it appear as if the "threat from the North" actually existed by involving the North in them and thus provoke another war against it under the false pretext of preventing "the threat from the North".

Clamouring about the fictitious "threat from the north", the U.S. imperialists and the puppets have massed nearly all the units of the U.S. forces and puppet army in the area along the Military Demarcation Line and ceaselessly commit military provocations, biding their time for aggression. Such action can be seen only on the eve of the provocation of war.

Nobody can tell when reckless military provocations of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets which are ceaseless in the sky, ground and sea will go over to full-scale offensive operations against the North. We are heightening vigilance against this. We want peace, not war. But we will never tolerate the aggressors and their stooges pouncing upon the North. The U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwon puppet clique must not miscalculate our peaceloving stand as an expression of weakness but act with discretion.

## Northward Invasion Predicted

SK210438 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1150 GMT 20 Aug 86

[Commentary by station commentator Cho Tu-ul: "Reckless Military Provocations"]

[Text] The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets have recently been engaging in armed provocations along the Military Demarcation Line [MDL] more gravely than ever. As has been reported, at around 1950 [1050 GMT] on 19 August, the South Korean puppet forces again committed the grave armed provocation of firing some 300 large-caliber machinegun rounds from the rascals' position near Manuri in the estuary of the Imjin River on the western part of the frontline. They were firing at our People's Army's guardpost located on the opposite side. The puppet forces' large-caliber machinegun fire greatly threatened the personal safety of members of our side's DMZ police unit. The South Korean puppet forces' fire is another deliberate, premeditated military provocation committed by the Chon Tu-hwan ring.

As is known, on 5 August, the South Korean puppet forces committed the grave military provocation of firing several hundred rounds of large-caliber machinegun fire at our side's guardpost in the DMZ south of Pyongyang on the central area of the frontline, and on two occasions on 8 August they committed the armed provocation of firing large-caliber machineguns and M-16 automatic rifles on the central area of the frontline. These armed provocations by the rascals numbered as many as five in August alone.

The armed provocations successively committed by the South Korean puppets in the area of the MDL are not accidental. As is widely known, the Chon Tu-hwan ring has more loudly babbled false threats of southward invasion with the Asian games in Seoul ahead, inspiring confrontation and war among the people. It is recognized by the world that threats of southward invasion do not exist in Korea. Since the Chon Tu-hwan ring's deceptive colors have been clearly exposed and it has been shown that threats of southward invasion do not exist, the rascals are attempting to mislead public opinion at home and abroad into believing that such threats of southward invasion do exist by successively committing armed provocations in all areas of the MDL, thereby deliberately aggravating tension. However, this is a foolish trick.

The entire world knows that we recently advanced a new peace proposal to hold talks among military authorities who have real military power in the North and the South in an effort to alleviate tension in Korea, remove the danger of war, and promote an atmosphere favorable to North-South dialogue; and we are making every effort to realize this proposal. The only threat of invasion that exists in Korea is that of northward invasion. The armed provocations successively committed by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets in all areas of the MDL in and of themselves threaten northward invasion.

As a matter of fact, the rascals' maneuvers to provoke a war of northward invasion have reached a very reckless stage. According to their so-called offensive strategy, the rascals have deployed most of the U.S. forces occupying South Korea and the puppet forces in all areas of the MDL; are frantically maneuvering to bring more new-type nuclear weapons into South Korea, where some 1,000 nuclear weapons have already been deployed for actual combat; and are successively bringing in F-16 fighter-bombers, new chemical weapons, and other numerous weapons and equipment for operations.

Since the beginning of this year, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets have successively conducted the "Team Spirit-86" war exercise, the "Ttangbol," "Phiho," and "Ulchi" exercises, and other war exercise maneuvers, thereby inspiring war fever, and have made a practice of flying high-altitude spy planes over our side's territorial airspace almost daily, thereby committing acts of aerial espionage. Needless to say, the recent armed provocations endlessly committed against us in all areas of the MDL are part of their deliberate and premeditated military maneuvers to provoke a war of northward invasion in Korea. Moreover, what cannot be overlooked is the fact that the rascals committed the armed provocations at the same time that they arranged a farce in the Joint Security Area to commemorate the so-called victims of the 10th anniversary of the 18 August Panmunjom incident and inspired a sense of confrontation there. All of these things are very ominous military moves that cannot be overlooked. The rascals' indiscreet military provocations have promoted a very urgent situation on the Korean peninsula in which a war may break out at any time. If the rascals continuously commit reckless armed provocations and follow the road to war despite our repeated warnings, it will only bring about their ruin and death. The U.S. imperialists, squarely seeing the situation, must act with discretion.

#### NODONG SINMUN HAILS SOVIET TEST BAN EXTENSION

SK210505 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0452 GMT 21 Aug 86

[Text] Pyongyang August 21 (KCNA) -- The Korean people hail and support the decision of the Soviet Union on extending again her unilateral moratorium on nuclear testing till January 1, 1987, considering it to be a constructive and positive one substantially conducive to easing the international tension, preserving peace, abolishing nuclear weapons and averting nuclear war.



NODONG SINMUN today says this in a commentary: The step taken by the Soviet Union this time accords with the desire and demand of the Korean people struggling to ease the tension on the Korean peninsula and establish a nuclear-free, peace zone there, the author of the commentary notes, and says:

The Soviet Union took the unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions, showing all her sincerity over the past one year. But the United States had no idea of following suit. The U.S. authorities continued nuclear test explosions, openly babbling that the nuclear testing is necessary for ensuring the "trustiness and effectiveness" of the U.S. nuclear arsenal. This time, the spokesman of the U.S. State Department prattled that the United States would continue nuclear test explosion, not joining the Soviet Union in her positive step. This fully shows the true colour of the U.S. imperialists, nuclear maniacs, who act recklessly to unleash a nuclear war at any cost.

The nuclear arms buildup of the United State is a wanton challenge to the world people who oppose nuclear war and desire peace. The United States must stop the adventurous nuclear arms race, renounce the anachronistic policy of "strength" and pay deep attention to the peace-loving initiatives and proposals of the Soviet Union on freezing nuclear explosions, abolishing nuclear armament and preventing nuclear war and respond to them.

PYONGYANG SINMUN today carries a commentary titled "Clear Expression of Peace-Loving Policy", supporting the Soviet Union's recent step.

#### ROK MINISTER'S REMARKS ON DIALOGUE CASTIGATED

SK230420 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2153 GMT 22 Aug 86

[NODONG SINMUN 23 August Commentary: "Has the Reeking Smell of Powder Driven Them Batty?"]

[Text] The so-called minister of the Board of National Unification of the puppet clique appeared at a university student seminar on the reunification question on 20 August and made absurd remarks in connection with North-South relations.

He babbled that North-South dialogue has been suspended by the North and its resumption obstructed by the North. This is indeed a preposterous act, like a thief turning on the master with a club. It is indeed shameless for a man who is in charge of dealing with North-South relations and the reunification question in South Korea to make such absurd and preposterous remarks.

Responsibility for the current suspension of multilateral North-South dialogues lies with the South Korean puppets, who staged the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise against us together with the U.S. imperialists, despite our repeated demands for suspending military exercises in an effort to create an atmosphere for dialogue. This is a well known fact.

Only the U.S. imperialists and their stooges are babbling that dialogue can be held despite the present circumstances, in which one party to the dialogue is clamoring about the annihilation of communism while stockpiling nuclear bombs in a bid to pick up and swallow the other party to dialogue. The U.S. imperialists and their stooges are scheming to abuse dialogue as a smokescreen for war preparations.

Those who have tried to avoid a North-South dialogue are none other than the South Korean puppets.

That day, the puppet minister proposed that the existing talks be resumed rather than such a channel for new dialogue as talks between military authorities be sought. This is a remark contrary to reason.

To resume the North-South dialogue and make smooth progress in it, steps to alleviate tension prevailing on the Korean peninsula should be taken first. Under the present tense situation, successful dialogue cannot be expected even if the two sides sit face-to-face.

Our proposal for holding talks between military authorities in the North and South who hold real power is to eliminate the present danger of war and provide a favorable atmosphere for dialogue. Talking about North-South dialogue while rejecting the proposal for holding talks between military authorities is in fact tantamount to a refusal of all dialogue.

That day, the puppet minister slandered us, reversing black and white, and went so far as to babble that we are aggravating tension. It seems that the puppets have gone completely batty and are unable to distinguish peace and tension due to the reeking smell of gunpowder from the war exercises they have staged every day.

In South Korea today, under the pretext of the nonexistent threat of a southward invasion, the overall armed forces have been deployed in the forward area near the MDL; weapons of mass destruction, including nuclear weapons and chemical weapons, have been continuously reinforced; and thus a war exercise for northward invasion has been constantly staged. These are precisely acts that are aggravating tension and leading the situation to the brink of war.

Our firm stand is reflected intact in the proposal to suspend military exercises, the proposal to establish a nuclear-free peace zone on the Korean peninsula.

Officers and men of our People's Army performed their exploits in the sites of socialist construction, including the Nampo lockgate, even while the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan ring were staging a war exercise for northward invasion with the mobilization of the vast forces of some 200,000.

In this complete contrast between the North and South, the world is seeing that the ringleaders aggravating tension on the Korean peninsula are none other than the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets.

If the South side is interested in resuming dialogue, it should accept our demand for holding talks between military authorities to create an atmosphere favorable to dialogue by taking steps to alleviate the present military tension. Without this, their clamoring for dialogue is false, no matter how loudly it may be.

'MAJOR' DJP LEADERSHIP RESHUFFLE EFFECTED 23 AUG

## Changes Detailed

SK240123 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 24 Aug 86 p 1

[Text] President Chon Tu-hwan conducted a major reshuffle of the ruling Democratic Justice Party's major officers yesterday, which affected most key postholders, except for the party chairman and a few others.

Party spokesman Sim Myong-po announced that the shake-up is "aimed at integrating the capabilities of party lawmakers in order to achieve constitutional amendment by partisan agreement without fail."

Rep. Yi Chun-ku, former vice home minister, was named secretary-general, replacing Rep. Chong Sun-duk, who had held the post for one year.

The post of floor leader went to Rep. Yi Han-tong, who had served as secretary-general in 1984-1985.

In the shake-up, conducted at the recommendation of chairman No Tae-u, Rep. Yim Pang-hyon, a vice chairman of the policy committee, was appointed chairman of the Central Committee.

Rep. Chang Song-man, chief policymaker, was retained in the reorganization of the party leadership, along with spokesman Sim.

Chon also chose Rep. Chong Dong-song as his chief secretary in the party, to replace Rep. Yi Yong-il, who was transferred to the post of chairman of the Ethics Committee.

The reshuffle was carried just one year after secretary-general Chong Sun-duk and floor leader Yi Se-ki replaced Yi Han-tong and Yi Chong-chan, respectively, in the whirlpool of a controversy over the government's plan to enact the "campus stabilization law."

The president recruited Rep. Kang Kyong-sik, who was his chief secretary at Chongwadae in 1982-1984, as director of the policy coordination committee, replacing Na Ung-pae.

Rep. Yim Chol-sun, director of the National Policy Institute, and Rep. Chong Chae-chol, minister of state for political affairs, were also retained.

Rep. Sim Chong-ku was given the post of chairman of the Finance Committee.

The president also overhauled the Central Executive Council, the top decisionmaking organ of the party, by naming former key post-holders as new members, "to make use of the former officials' ability and knowledge," according to the spokesman.

The former leading officials include Kwon Ik-hyon, chairman; Kwon Chong-tal, secretary-general; Yi Chong-chan, floor leader; Yi Se-ki, floor leader; and O Se-ung, minister of state for political affairs.

Present and former speakers and vice speakers of the National Assembly were also named members of the council. They are Chae Mun-sik, ex-speaker; Yun Kil-chung, ex-vice speaker; and Choe Yong-chol, vice speaker.



Spokesman Sim, explaining the background of the shake-up, said: "The reshuffle was conducted to integrate all capabilities of party lawmakers for the party's initiative in politics and for the achievement of constitutional revision by partisan agreement."

"To this end, elders of the party and former key post-holders were recruited as members of the Central Executive Council."

He also said that the shake-up is aimed at renewing "our will to translate into action our policy goals and self-reform."

"We will make the shake-up an occasion to march forward toward the ultimate goal of creating a regime under the leadership of chairman No Tae-u," he said.

Earlier, all major post-holders tendered resignations en masse to President Chon through Chairman No after they resolved to do so at a special meeting of the Central Executive Council.

Meanwhile, a massive follow-up reshuffle of policy organs and the Secretariat will be conducted next week, party sources said.

They said that bureau chiefs of the Secretariat were expected to be chosen among lawmakers instead of party bureaucrats.

#### New DJP Lineup

(Asterisks indicate new appointments)

Chairman	No Tae-u
*Chairman of Central Committee	Yim Pang-hyon
*Secretary General	Yi Chun-ku
*Chief policy-maker	Chang Song-man
*Floor Leader	Yi Han-tong
Director of National Policy Institute	Yim Chol-sun
*Chief Secretary to Party President	Chong Tong-song
*Deputy Secretary General	Kim Tae-ho
Minister of State for Political Affairs	Chong Chae-chol
Spokesman	Sim Myong-po
*Director of Policy Coordination Office	Kang Kyong-sik
*Chairman of Finance Committee	Sim Chong-ku
*Chairman of Ethics Committee	Yi Yong-il

#### Biographies of New Leaders

SK240133 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 24 Aug 86 p 6

[Text] Yim Pang-hyon

Chairman of the Central Committee Yim Pang-hyon, 55, is a man with a colorful career.

A philosophy major at Seoul National University, Yim worked as a journalist since 1959 until he was recruited by the late president Pak Chong-hui as his special assistant for social affairs in 1970. He briefly taught at Chungang and Hanyang Universities, 1967-1969.

In 1975, he was named presidential spokesman.

His political career began in 1981 when he won the DJP's nomination for the Chongju-Wanju constituency in Chollapukto.

He was elected twice in a row in the constituency. He had served as a member of the Central Executive Council and chairman of the party's Cholla-Pukto branch, as well as a vice chairman of the policy committee.

**Yi Chun-ku, Secretary-General**

Yi, 51, graduated from the Korean Military Academy in 1958 (14th class) and retired as a brigadier general in 1980.

He was one of the "military elite" which led a national reform drive during the transitional period following the collapse of the Pak Chong-hui government in 1979.

As a military officer, he joined the Special Committee for National Security Measures, led by then-Gen. Chon Tu-hwan in 1980 and worked for the task of "social purification."

After serving as the first chairman of the Social Reform Commission in 1980, he retired from the Army and then became a member of the 11th-term National Assembly under the proportional representation system.

After a year as a DJP Assemblyman, he was named vice home minister in 1982. DJP Chairman No Tae-u was home minister at that time.

In the Feb. 12 general election in 1985, he was elected in his hometown constituency of Chungju-Chechon-Chungwon-Tanyang, in Chungchong-pukto.

**Yi Han-tong, Floor Leader**

Yi Han-tong, 51, has held several major posts of the DJP during the past five years as a political novice.

He started his political career in 1981, when he was recruited by the newly-formed ruling party, and was chosen as a candidate for the Yongchon-Kapyong-Pochon district, in Kyonggi-do. After the elections, he was named a vice floor leader and later served as the chief secretary to the party president, a member of the Central Executive Council, and the chairman of the Kyonggi-do branch.

In 1984, he was named secretary general to succeed Kwon Ik-hyon, who was promoted to the post of party chairman.

Before beginning political life, he practised law. He had served as a judge and a senior prosecutor for about 20 years.

**Chong Tong-song, Chief Secretary to the Party President**

Chong Tong-song, 47, was one of the leaders of the April 19 Student Revolution which toppled the government of Dr. Syngman Rhee. He was chairman of the National Federation of Students as a student at Kyunghee University.

He started his political career when he was elected to the Assembly in 1979 on the ticket of the then ruling Democratic Republican Party.

After the Assembly was disbanded in May 1980, he joined the "reformist force" which founded the DJP, and was elected to the Assembly twice in a row.



He served as chairman of the Transportation-Communication Committee during the latter half of the previous 11th-Term Assembly, and is now a member of the party's Central Executive Council.

**Kim Tae-ho, Deputy Secretary General**

Kim Tae-ho, 51, served with the Home Ministry, 1970-1981, after working with the Central Intelligence Agency for eight years.

He graduated from the College of Law, Seoul National University.

In 1982, he was named senior presidential secretary for political affairs and had served as Kyonggi-do governor until he was recruited by the DJP.

He was elected to the Assembly in his hometown, Ulsan-Ulchu, Kyongsang-Namdo in the Feb. 12 elections last year.

**Kang Kyong-sik, Director of Policy Coordination Office**

Kang Kyong-sik, 50, graduated from the College of Law, Seoul National University, in 1961. He entered the Finance Ministry the same year, where he handled national finance until he retired as minister in 1982.

He was then named secretary-general by President Chon Tu-hwan.

He assisted the president until he was nominated a candidate of the DJP for its national constituency in the 1985 elections.

He worked as a vice chairman of the policy committee as one of the top economic experts of the party.

#### CEC Members Resign 'En Masse'

SK230311 Seoul YONHAP in English 0303 GMT 23 Aug 86

[Text] Reps. Kang Kyong-sik and Sim Chong-ku were appointed as policy coordination officer and finance committee chairman, respectively. Yim Chol-sun, director of the National Policy Research Center, and Chong Chae-chol, minister of state for political affairs, were retained.

The reshuffle also changed the shape of the Central Executive Committee (CEC), the ruling party's legislative organ. Among the newly appointed members of the 30-member CEC are former party and National Assembly leaders, including Chae Mun-sik, Kwon Ik-hyon, Yi Chong-chan, Yun Kil-chung, Yu Hak-song, Choe Yong-chol, Yi Sang-ik, Yi Se-ki and O Se-ung. The CEC members tendered their resignations en masse at the CEC meeting Saturday morning, thereby paving the way for President Chon to form a new executive committee.

Following the CEC meeting, No visited Chon at Chongwadee, the presidential mansion, to obtain the approval of the party president's stamp.

Party spokesman Sim said that the purpose of the shake-up was to rally all the power of the government party on revising the Constitution and to achieve the revisions based on compromise with the opposition parties.

Through the reshuffle, Sim added, the ruling party will be able to strengthen its system headed by No in order to renew the party's founding ideology for reforming political power.

#### YONHAP Views Changes

SK230744 Seoul YONHAP in English 0729 GMT 23 Aug 86

["News Analysis" by Im Son-pin]

[Text] Seoul, Aug 23 (YONHAP) -- The shake-up Saturday of the Democratic Justice Party (DJP) leadership reflects the ruling party's effort to maximize its power and to lead the process of revising the Constitution, DJP officials said. The DJP included experienced former key functionaries and current party office holders in the reshuffle, thereby promoting democratization through constitutional revision based on compromise with the opposition parties.

Through the large-scale reshuffle, the government party intends to cope with political offensives staged by the opposition parties if disputes over constitutional reform arise at regional public hearings on Aug 28 sponsored by the National Assembly's special constitution committee, political observers here said.

The shake-up came at the right time since the DJP now has to concentrate all of its power to promote its draft of constitutional revision calling for the establishment of a parliamentary cabinet system and to bring about the democratization of overall state affairs, the observers said. DJP Spokesman Sim Myong-po said that the reshuffle was designed to create solidarity within the ruling party officials in its management. The reshuffle will pave the way for strengthening the leadership of DJP Chairman No Tae-U, thereby renewing the party's founding ideology of reforming political power, Sim said.

The appointment of Yi Chun-ku and Yi Hang-tong as secretary general and floor leader, respectively, was interpreted as a way to distribute the posts to one who has served as both a professional military officer and as a civilian.

Also drawing keen attention was the nomination of Chong Tong-song as chief secretary to party President Chon Tu-hwan, Kim Tae-ho, as vice party secretary general and Kang Kyong-sik as chief policy coordinator. By appointing Kang, the DJP intends to strengthen the development of its policy and cooperation before next year's general elections, political observers said.

The reshuffle gave priority to representatives from their regions, thereby preparing for the upcoming elections, which will be held after the Constitution is revised, according to the observers.

The observers view the new secretary general as an able man for the general elections because he gained substantial experience serving as vice home affairs minister for almost four years. Yi, the new floor leader is expected to play a major role in negotiating with the opposition parties regarding constitutional revision. He has accumulated political experience and power through his service as chief secretary to the party president, and as vice floor leader and secretary general.

### Minor Cabinet Reshuffle Expected

SK231237 Seoul YONHAP in English 1232 GMT 23 Aug 86

[Text] Seoul, Aug 23 (YONHAP) -- The government will effect a partial cabinet reshuffle affecting a few portfolios some time around next Thursday, a highly-placed government source said Saturday. After a shakeup of the ruling Democratic Justice Party earlier Saturday, some observers said the cabinet change expected early next week, will be a major one.

The source, however, said a major cabinet reshuffle is "not timely" at the present moment with the Asian Games less than 30 days away. "The government is likely to replace two to three cabinet ministers in order to refresh the social atmosphere stirred by a series of recent incidents," he said. The source predicted that the coming reshuffle will be limited to the smallest number of cabinet ministers, including home affairs and culture-information ministers.

Another source hinted that a sweeping reshuffle of the cabinet is likely after the Asian Games and the annual session of the National Assembly.

### NKDP Views DJP Reshuffle

SK240152 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 24 Aug 86 p 1

[Text] The main opposition new Korea Democratic Party yesterday expressed hope that the new lineup of the ruling Democratic Justice Party will contribute to "democratization in the nation with an in-depth understanding of a historic mission."

Commenting on the major reshuffle of the DJP hierarchy, NKDP spokesman Rep. Hong Sa-tok said that it was fortunate that those who have played a leading role in advocating the safeguard of the current Constitution did not appear in the new DJP lineup.

"We (the NKDP) regard the reshuffle as part of the party's positive preparations for full-fledged interparty talks on constitutional reform in a democratic way," Hong said. "In this regard, we have expectations," he added.

### PRIME MINISTER DISCUSSES REUNIFICATION POLICY

SK250214 Seoul YONHAP in English 0201 GMT 25 Aug 86

[Text] Seoul, Aug 25 (YONHAP) -- Prime Minister No Sin-yong stressed Monday that it was the South Korean Government's unswerving policy that the reunification of South and North Korea should be realized through peaceful dialogue between the two Koreas, the two parties directly involved. In an address to the 62nd conference of the International Law Association (ILA), No said that the most urgent task for the Korean people is "to maintain peace on the Korean peninsula and to achieve peaceful national unification eventually." Deputy Prime Minister Kim Man-che read No's address at the opening ceremony of the ILA conference held at the national theater here.

The hostile relations between the two Koreas now would be replaced with peaceful relations gradually by peaceful means, including direct dialogue and inter-Korean exchange in various fields, the prime minister opened.



No stressed that Seoul will continuously promote the direct south-north dialogue with patience and sincerity even though there would be temporary obstacles and failure.

Noting that armed conflicts are taking place in many places of the world, No said that South Korea, which loves peace, will do its proper part for the development of international law on the bottom of justice and international cooperation.

About 800 law experts from 36 countries are participating in the ILA conference, which will continue until Saturday at the National Theater. The participants will form 14 committees to discuss various topics, including the promotion of mutual understanding and cooperation among ILA member countries, organizing officials said. South Korea joined the London-based ILA in 1962. The association now comprises 5,000 members from 45 countries.

#### KIM TAE-CHUNG ON 'POLITICAL TRUCE' DURING ASIAD

SK211343 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 19 Aug 86 p 1

[Text] On 18 August, Mr Kim Tae-chung voiced his willingness to proclaim a political truce with the ruling party and the government during the period before and after the Asian Games, slated to open 20 September and last until 5 October.

Stating that the Asian Games are an international event in which many foreigners are expected to participate, and that the people in the country will pay greater attention to it then befits a mere sports event, he said that although the domestic political situation can be said to be at a critical crossroads, we must have a considerate and mature attitude toward and Asian Games.

Such remarks by Mr Kim have attracted keen attention, in that by these remarks Mr Kim seems to have clearly stated a different view on the Asian Games from that held by some radical off-stage politicians and student activists, who are showing signs that they will attempt to obstruct the Asian Games.

By saying that "to this end, I will, if necessary, broaden contacts and a dialogue with off-stage politicians and students," Mr Kim hinted at his willingness to actively dissuade some of the student activists and off-stage politicians from working to frustrate the Asian Games.

Also, touching on the issue involving of NKDP and Council for Promotion of Democracy [CPD] over whether or not to intensify the off-stage struggle regarding Constitution amendment, Mr Kim said: Through its drafts for the Constitution, the DJP has made clear its intentions to stay in power longer. However, it does not mean that the special National Assembly committee for the study of constitutional amendment has broken down. Therefore, when the NKDP and CPD will intensify their joint struggle remains to be seen. He thus implicated that he intends to avoid a hardening of the political situation for the time being.

HENG SAMRIN SUPPORTS SOVIET N-TEST MORATORIUM

BK221246 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1112 GMT 22 Aug 86

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK August 22 -- The party, the government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea fully support all the Soviet peace initiatives, particularly the one put forward recently by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union on the extension of its unilateral moratorium on the nuclear tests.

This was stated by Heng Samrin, general secretary of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee and president of the State Council, in a meeting in Phnom Penh Tuesday with Igor A. Ognetrov, Soviet charge-d'affaires A.I. to Kampuchea.

President Heng Samrin pointed out that these initiatives are aimed at putting an end to the arms race, reducing tension and freeing mankind from the danger of nuclear war. The statement of M. Gorbachev, President Heng Samrin further said, constitutes an important contribution to the struggle of the world people for a peaceful life.

He stressed that Kampuchea, having been a victim of the U.S. war of aggression, demands the United States have realistic position and put an end to the arms race.

SOVIET FOREIGN MINISTRY DELEGATION VISITS

BK230458 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0415 GMT 23 Aug 86

[Text] Phnom Penh, 23 Aug (SPK) -- At the invitation of the PRK Foreign Ministry, a delegation from the Soviet Foreign Ministry led by Deputy Minister Igor Rogachev paid a working visit to Cambodia from 21 to 23 August.

During his stay, Igor Rogachev was cordially received in Phnom Penh by Hun Sen, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and foreign minister. He held talks with Cambodian First Deputy Foreign Minister Kong Korm during which the two sides completely agreed on issues of common interest and on international problems. The delegation also visited the Tuol Sleng museum of genocide, the former royal palace, the the National Museum.

CHEA SIM'S ACTIVITIES IN USSR REPORTED

BK231239 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1112 GMT 23 Aug 86

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK August 23 -- A delegation of the National Assembly of the People's Republic of Kampuchea headed by Chairman Chea Sim, now on a friendship visit to the Soviet Union, on August 20 visited the Soviet Socialist Republic of Uzbekistan.

Chea Sim, also Politburo member of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea [PRPK] Central Committee, met in Tashkent, capital of Uzbekistan, Thursday with leading officials [of] Uzbekistan Society of Friendship and Culture Relations with Foreign Countries and visited the branch of Central Museum of Lenin.



After his arrival in Moscow, Chairman Chea Sim held talks with Avgust Eduardovich Voss, chairman of the Supreme Soviet's Nationalities Commission. Avgust Voss qualified the visit as an important contribution to the strengthening of the friendship and cooperation between the two countries and peoples and especially between the two legislative bodies.

The Soviet side reaffirmed its constant support for the efforts of the party, the government and the people [of Kampuchea] in their construction of the Angkor land by taking it steadily toward socialism. It highly hailed the resolutions of the P.R.P.K.'s Fifth Congress, which have given impulsion to the economic and social development of the P.R.K. and to the improvement of the well-being of the Kampuchean people.

Chea Sim, for his part, expressed his profound gratitude to the C.P.S.U., the government and the people of the Soviet Union for their timely and effective aid and assistance to the Kampuchean people in overcoming the legacy left behind by the Pol Pot genocidal clique and building their country along the path of socialism.

He welcomed the resolutions adopted by the C.P.S.U.'s 27th Congress, which constitute a programme of socio-economic development in the Soviet Union and which constitute a vast programme of actions, aimed at freeing mankind from the danger of a nuclear war and at maintaining peace in the world.

Chea Sim also expressed the Kampuchean people's total support for the U.S.S.R.'s efforts to completely eliminate the weapons of mass destruction and to check the arms race either on earth or in outer space. He voiced full support for the peace initiatives expounded by C.P.S.U. General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev at Vladivostok, which initiatives reflect the willingness of the U.S.S.R. to contribute to building an international security system and promoting cooperation on equal footing among peoples in the Asia-Pacific region.

#### BOU THANG GREETINGS MARKS SRV AUGUST REVOLUTION

BK211316 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1059 GMT 21 Aug 86

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK August 21 -- Bou Thang, Politburo member of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee, vice premier and minister of defence of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, has sent his warmest greetings to Van Tien Dung, Politburo member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and minister of national defence of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, on the 41st anniversary of the August Revolution (August 19, 1945).

The message says: "Over the past 41 years the heroic people and army of Vietnam, under the correct and clearheaded leadership of the CPV, have overcome difficulties and defeated all dark schemes and acts of aggression conducted by French colonialism, Japanese militarism, U.S. imperialism and Chinese expansionism and hegemonism, thus fulfilling the noble task of national reunification and firmly defending their revolutionary gains."

"August 19, 1945 has become a great historic day not only for the people and army of Vietnam but also for the oppressed peoples the world over," continues the message adding:

"We highly acclaim all great victories recorded by the fraternal people and arms of Vietnam and will follow suit their good examples full of heroism and courage."

"On behalf of the entire Kampuchean Armed Forces and in my own name, I would like to wish you and all the Vietnamese combatants good health and greater success in the cause of socialist revolution", concludes the message.

#### SON SANN STAYS IN PARIS OVER KPNLF RIFT

BK230802 Hong Kong AFP in English 0743 GMT 23 Aug 86

[Text] Bangkok, Aug 23 (AFP) -- Son Sann, disputed leader of the main non-communist Cambodian resistance faction, has refused to return from Paris to rejoin his group in Thailand, despite expressions of support from Prince Norodom Sihanouk, his son said here Saturday. Prince Sihanouk, head of the resistance's Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea (CGDK), recently sent Mr Son Sann two telegrams to reassure him he would remain the CGDK premier despite dissidence within his Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF).

Mr Son Sann has told officials of friendly Southeast Asian governments that he would resign as CGDK prime minister and cease his international political work if the challenge to his leadership of the KPNLF continued. His son, Son Soubert, told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE. But he has given no timetable for his possible retirement.

Mr Son Sann, who has remained in Paris since touring Western Europe in June to rally support for the resistance, has played a key role in the CGDK's links with such Western nations as the United States, which recently granted the coalition's two non-communist factions 3.5 million dollars in non-military aid. He is also, along with Prince Sihanouk, the main spokesman for the CGDK at the United Nations, which recognizes the resistance coalition as the Cambodian Government.

The tripartite CGDK -- which includes Sihanoukists, the KPNLF and the Khmer Rouge -- fields some 50,000 guerrillas against an estimated 140,000 Vietnamese troops occupying Cambodia to support the government installed in Phnom Penh by Vietnam. The CGDK's main regional backers are China and the non-communist Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), which includes Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand.

The KPNLF has been wracked since December by a rift between Mr Son Sann and dissidents, who charge him with dictatorial rule that led to the group's military defeat by the Vietnamese in early 1985. KPNLF military chief and dissident leader General Sak Sutsakhan recently traveled to Paris to see Mr Son Sann, Mr Son Soubert said, adding that the general was reorganizing the front's military affairs. He said Singapore had asked Prince Sihanouk to intercede in favor of Mr Son Sann but that the prince had answered that he could not interfere in the KPNLF's internal affairs.

Prince Sihanouk said on a visit here earlier this month that Mr Son Sann had sent him a letter from Paris offering to resign as prime minister. But he said: "I cannot play the role of advisor to Son Sann since I have always been accused by Son Sann of being a dictator" (when he ruled Cambodia). "I cannot play the role of a democrat now," the prince said. "The old dictator cannot give lessons to the new candidate for dictatorship."

CGDK FOREIGN MINISTRY ON GORBACHEV SPEECH

BK190102 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 18 Aug 86

[19 August "Statement of the CGDK Foreign Ministry on Mikhail Gorbachev's Valdivostok Speech and the Points Relating to the Cambodian Problem"]

[Text] World public opinion has seen nothing new in the speech that Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev delivered recently in Vladivostok, particularly with regard to the Cambodian problem, which is one of the important issues concerning peace and stability in the Asia-Pacific region. The Soviet propaganda apparatus, however, has tried to hoodwink the world into believing that this speech reflects a new change in Soviet policy toward this region and the Cambodian problem. The Soviet propaganda machinery has also fabricated various rumors in an attempt to confuse world public opinion, thus weakening the international forces which support the Cambodian people's just struggle under the CGDK leadership.

On behalf of the CGDK, the CGDK Foreign Ministry vehemently condemns these dirty tricks. In fact, what Mikhail Gorbachev said in his speech shows that he is still continuing the Soviet Union's obsolete policy of supporting the Vietnamese aggression against and occupation of Cambodia for the benefit of the Soviet strategy of expansion in the Asia-Pacific region. Mikhail Gorbachev even accused the United Nations and the various countries which have condemned the Vietnamese aggressor troops in Cambodia, saying that the United Nations and these countries have interfered in the internal affairs of so-called Cambodia.

The CGDK Foreign Ministry would like to note the following:

1. The fact that Mikhail Gorbachev has forced himself to speak about the Cambodian problem and lied about his desire for good relations with the countries in the Asia-Pacific region cannot be regarded as proof of a change in Soviet policy. Gorbachev has been compelled to speak about the Cambodian problem because Vietnam has become bogged down in Cambodia, a fact that can no longer be concealed.
2. Gorbachev's speech proves that the Soviet Union has been compelled to help redress the Hanoi authorities' extreme isolation resulting from their aggression in Cambodia.
3. Gorbachev has forced himself to speak about his desire for good relations with countries in the Asia-Pacific region because the Soviet policy of supporting the Vietnamese aggression against Cambodia has shaken the Soviet strategy of aggression and expansion in the Asia-Pacific region and has isolated the Soviet Union itself even more seriously in the Asia-Pacific region.

No matter how hard the Soviet propaganda apparatus might try, it can never conceal these facts. So long as the Soviet Union supports the Vietnamese aggression against Cambodia, it can never make anyone believe that it has abandoned its strategy of aggression and expansion in the Asia-Pacific region.



On this occasion, on behalf of the CGDK, the CGDK Foreign Ministry would like to solemnly confirm to world public opinion the following:

1. The Cambodian problem has been caused by the Vietnamese aggression against Cambodia. Therefore, the Cambodian problem can be solved through political means only when there are negotiations between the conflicting parties, that is between the SRV and the tripartite CGDK.
2. The 8-point peace proposal put forth by the CGDK on the basis of the UN resolutions constitutes the best basis for solving the Cambodian problem through political means to the benefit of all concerned parties. This is in order to return peace to Cambodia, Vietnam, Southeast Asia, and the Asia-Pacific region, and to create conditions for national reconciliation among all Cambodians.

The Cambodian people and the CGDK pledge to make all efforts to bring about a political settlement of the Cambodian problem on the basis of this 8-point peace proposal. This is in order to enable Cambodia to become an independent, unified, peaceful, neutral, and nonaligned country with great national union and national reconciliation among all Cambodians and without any foreign troops stationed on its soil.

3. Only after the Soviet Union stops supporting the Vietnamese aggression against Cambodia and after Vietnam withdraws all its aggressor troops from Cambodia will there be genuine national reconciliation among all Cambodians. As long as Vietnamese troops continue to occupy Cambodia and a handful of Cambodians are used as a tool to conceal the Vietnamese aggression in Cambodia there can be no talk about national reconciliation between the Cambodian patriotic fighters and the puppets of the Vietnamese aggressors.

In conclusion, on behalf of the CGDK with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk as president of Democratic Kampuchea, the CGDK Foreign Ministry would like once again to thank all friendly countries near and far for their support and assistance to the Cambodian people's just struggle, and particularly for making every effort to bring about a political settlement of the Cambodian problem in accordance with the CGDK's 8-point peace proposal.

The Cambodian people and the CGDK will never forget this valuable support and assistance.

[Dated] Democratic Kampuchea, 19 August 1986

[Signed] The Foreign Ministry of the CGDK

SOUPHANOUVONG HAILS USSR NUCLEAR TEST MORATORIUM

BK231135 Vientiane KPL in English 0906 GMT 23 Aug 86

[Text] Vientiane, August 23 (OANA-KPL) -- Souphanouvong, Politburo member of the LPRP, president of the republic and of the People's Supreme Assembly, this morning received Vladimir Gussak, charge d'affaires a.i. of the Soviet Embassy here. The latter informed the Lao president about the statement of M. Gorbachev in connection with the extension until Jan 1, 1987 of the Soviet unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests.

President Souphanouvong highly commended the Soviet declaration made on Jan 15, 1986, the Vladivostok statement pronounced on July 28; and other significant peace initiatives, which are on manifestations agreeing with the spirit of the 27th Congress of the CPSU. They are aimed at creating a global international security which is the Leninist principle of peace of the Soviet party and people.

President Souphanouvong further added that the nuclear threat in our present days, becomes more and more grave. Therefore, the struggle for the safeguarding of peace and international security, the ending of the arms-race and the reduction of arms, in particular nuclear ones, is the most important and urgent task for all peace-loving nations. The statements of M. Gorbachev in (?this respect), are proofs of the Soviet Union's resolve in contribution to the meaningfulness of the U.N. International Year of Peace 1986.

Considering the above facts, the Lao party, government and people highly appreciate and resolutely support the stand of the Soviet Government on the extension of its unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests till Jan 1, 1987. He said this has set a good example for other nuclear powers. Hence, the Washington administration should accordingly respond positively.

On the two countries' relations, the Lao president highly appraised the ties of friendship, solidarity and all-round co-operation existing between the parties, governments and peoples of Laos and the USSR. (?These) relations which are prospering continually and meeting the interests of the two peoples, of peace and socialism are based on Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

Speaking on behalf of the party, government, and people of the Soviet Union, the charge d'affaires a.i. of the Soviet Embassy thanked the Lao counterparts for having continually supported the Soviet initiatives aiming at securing peace and freeing humanity from the nuclear war threat.

The talk proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.



USSR FOREIGN MINISTRY DELEGATION VISITS

## Phoun Sipaseut Receives Delegation

BK210940 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0500 GMT 21 Aug 86

[Text] On the afternoon of 20 August, Phoun Sipaseut, vice chairman of the LPDR Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs, received a delegation of the USSR Foreign Ministry led by Deputy Foreign Minister Igor Rogachev. The delegation arrived in the country on 19 August for a friendship visit.

The meeting and talks between the guest and the host proceeded in an atmosphere of warm and cordial friendship. Phoun Sipaseut highly appreciated the delegation's visit. The two sides talked about many issues regarding strengthening cooperation and mutual assistance between Laos and the Soviet Union in the years to come. They expressed pride in the success of mutual assistance and cooperation in previous years.

## Delegation Ends Visit

BK220342 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 22 Aug 86

[Text] In response to an invitation of the LPDR Foreign Affairs Ministry, a USSR Foreign Affairs Ministry delegation led by Comrade Igor Rogachev, deputy foreign minister, paid a friendship visit to the LPDR from 19 to 21 August. During the visit to the LPDR, Comrade Rogachev paid a courtesy call on Comrade Phoun Sipaseut, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of foreign affairs of the LPDR.

In the meeting with Comrade Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Igor Rogachev, who paid a visit to the LPDR to convey the views of the Soviet leadership to the LPDR counterpart, Comrade Phoun Sipaseut said: The Soviet Government's decision to extend unilaterally the moratorium of nuclear testing until 1 January 1987 marks a significant step which is aimed at putting an end to the nuclear arms race, saving mankind from the danger of a nuclear war, and safeguarding durable peace in the world. Comrade Phoun Sipaseut also expressed full support for the new, creative proposal on the improvement of the situation in the Asia-Pacific region as noted in the speech delivered in Vladivostok by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev.

In exchanging views on issues concerning mutual interests, the LPDR foreign affairs minister highly appreciated the all-round relations between Laos and the Soviet Union. The Soviet side expressed a firm conviction that the proposals adopted in the recent 13th conference of foreign ministers of the LPDR, the SRV, and the PRK will serve the goal on the improvement of the international relations in Asia.

During the visit to the LPDR, Comrade Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Igor Rogachev held consultations and exchanged views with Comrade Soulivong Phasitthidet, deputy foreign affairs minister of the LPDR, on international issues of common interest. The meeting proceeded in a warm and fraternal atmosphere. The two sides reached unanimity on all issues raised for discussion. The two sides will continue to meet regularly to discuss the issue on promoting, developing, and strengthening fraternal relations between the two countries with a view to contributing to creating an atmosphere favorable to the consolidation of peace and security in Southeast Asia, Asia-Pacific, and the world.

PASASON MARKS 23 AUGUST UPRISING ANNIVERSARY

BK241231 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 23 Aug 86

[PASASON 23 August editorial: "Wholeheartedly Enhance the Spirit of the 23 August Uprising"]

[Text] Today, 23 August, marks the 11th anniversary of the historic victory of our nation, in which administrative power was seized nationwide by the entire Lao laboring people and by which our people of all tribes have now become the genuine masters of their own destiny and country. The 23 August anniversary this year is very significant because it comes at a time when our entire party, army, and people are enthusiastically studying and making contributions to the draft political report of the party Central Committee, which will be submitted to the forthcoming Fourth Party Congress, and are striving to compete with one another to score achievements to welcome the Fourth Party Congress by fulfilling or overfulfilling the Second 5-Year State Plan, especially the 1986 plan.

Looking back at the history of our Lao nation 11 years ago, our people of all tribes were then living a miserable life under the yoke of oppression and intimidation and the destructive war of the imperialists -- both the neocolonialists and colonialists, and the reactionary warlords and feudalists. Since the nationwide seizure of power by the Lao people on 23 August 1975, administrative power at all levels has genuinely belonged to the people; 11 years to date. Over the past 11 years of national defense and socialism in accordance with the aspiration of our people, the Lao people of all tribes throughout the country have united as one around the party and have actively contributed to fulfilling the two strategic tasks -- to defend the country and to build socialism. Over the past 11 years of victorious struggle to defend the socialist outpost in Southeast Asia under the brilliant and talented leadership of the LPRP, the Lao people of all tribes have actively implemented the various resolutions adopted at the Third Party Congress. With wholehearted support and assistance from the fraternal socialist countries and other friendly countries around the world, the Lao people of all tribes have further held aloft the spirit of self-reliance and self-sufficiency, enhanced the tradition of perseverance and studiousness and a sense of creativeness, overcome numerous difficulties, and majestically created outstanding acts of heroism to be recorded in the annals of the socialist Lao nation.

The developments of the past 11 years have clearly reaffirmed that the people's administrative power at all levels has been more efficiently consolidated and the proletariat dictatorship has been strengthened. Political and technical training have been simultaneously carried out side by side. The dissemination of the various resolutions of the party Central Committee has been profoundly deepened among the grass-roots people, thus encouraging cadres, soldiers, policemen, and people of all tribes to change their ideological thinking and attitudes to conform to the new period of the revolution and to enhance their capabilities in managing the state, the economy, and society. In the meantime, the people's rights to collective mastery have also been consolidated in all respects. The people's armed forces have grown stronger and bigger incessantly to fulfill the tasks of defending the fruits of the revolution and have reexamined capable smashing of all sabotage schemes and activities carried out by the enemies.

Our country has also scored commendable achievements in the economic field. Production has been reactivated and vigorously developed in the agricultural, forestry, industrial, trading, handicraft, and livestock raising sectors both in urban and rural areas and in the mountainous regions and on plains.

More than 3,000 agricultural cooperatives have been set up with nearly 12 percent of farming families as members and to carry out crop cultivation on nearly 50 percent of the total acreage of ricefields throughout the country to produce grain to meet basic needs of our people.

Education, public health, and cultural work has also been gradually consolidated. Artistic and literary work, sports, and propaganda campaigns through newspapers, radio and television broadcasts, and loudspeaker systems have played an important role in resisting the enemies' schemes on the ideological and political battlefield, in boosting production, and in promoting our foreign policy.

Adhering to the foreign policy of peace, independence, and socialism, our party and government have earnestly paid attention to consolidating and developing the special relationship with the Vietnamese and Cambodian parties, governments, and peoples; developing all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries; and promoting solidarity with all peace-loving nations all over the world. We are celebrating the 23 August anniversary this year at a time when the situation in our country is profoundly changing and when the world situation is extremely favorable to our people.

Let our entire party, army, and people march forward together to enhance the 23 August spirit and apply it to the revolutionary tasks of the new period, heighten a sense of revolutionary vigilance, and launch an extensive emulation campaign throughout the country to score achievements triumphantly to welcome the forthcoming Fourth Party Congress.

#### LPA OFFICIAL LECTURES ON FOURTH LPRP CONGRESS

BK230446 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 23 Aug 86

[Text] The committee in charge of the National Defense Ministry General Political Department held a meeting to hear a lecture on the significance of the forthcoming Fourth Party Congress. The meeting was attended by nearly 500 military officers from various units, offices, and factories under the control of the ministry.

Brigadier General Thonglai Kommasit, deputy director of the LPA General Political Department, guest lecturer at the meeting, pointed out the basic contents and significance of the Fourth LPRP Congress, saying that the congress will become an event of great historic significance in the political life of the party in the new period of the revolution. On the basis of this significance, the lecturer urged all participants to firmly grasp the party's line and policies, to have full confidence in the party's correct, wise, and brilliant leadership, to strengthen internal unity and unification, and to hold aloft a sense of responsibility of cadres, party members, combatants, and Lao people of all tribes toward the tasks of national defense and socialist construction. He urged this to create a new determination and new posture in launching an emulation campaign to score achievements to welcome the forthcoming Fourth Party Congress, thereby turning it into a great and firm victory.



PHONG SALY DISTRICT PARTY COMMITTEE MEETS

BK201515 Vientiane KPL in English 0900 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] Vientiane, August 19 (KPL) -- The party committee of Phong Saly District, in the northern province of the same name, successfully closed its five-day session on August 15. The session was attended by Phao Thammachai, secretary of the provincial party committee, and 42 representatives. The participants heard a political report of the provincial party committee and reviewed their past work. They unanimously adopted a program of actions for the implementation of the Second Five-Year State Plan as well as a provincial plan. A new 17-member party committee of the district has also elected.

POLITICAL LIFE CAMPAIGNS IN PROVINCES COMPLETED

BK220547 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 22 Aug 86

[Text] Many localities throughout the country are currently concentrating on studying and contributing views to the draft political report of the party Central Committee which will be presented to the forthcoming Fourth Party Congress. In Oudomsai, Luang Prabang, Khammouane, Savannakhet, and Champassak Provinces, the campaigns have been completed at the provincial party and administrative committee levels as well as in various services. The political life campaigns have now been continued at the grass-root level in districts, cantons, and among local people. The purpose of the campaigns is to help everybody profoundly understand the draft political report and extensively and enthusiastically contribute views to it and to help everybody come to clearly understand the great achievements and victories scored by our entire party and people as well as to see weak points and remaining problems in the past 10 years, weak points and remaining problems that must be settled by us appropriately.

The political life campaigns have also helped everyone raise the level of his knowledge, abilities, sense, and stand in the political field. Following the campaigns, all have come to clearly understand how to distinguish friend from foe and firmly grasp the line and policies of the party and state in the new stage in order to translate together into reality the Second 5-Year State Plan.

SRV AMBASSADOR SPEAKS ON INDOCHINESE PROPOSALS

BK210035 Bangkok THE NATION in English 21 Aug 86 p 5

[Text] The three Indochinese countries have shown their "sincerity and seriousness" in improving relations with Thailand in the joint communique issued by their foreign ministers after their meeting in Hanoi on Monday, a Vietnamese envoy in Bangkok said yesterday.

Ambassador Tran Quang Co told THE NATION in an interview that the joint communique contained "concrete proposals" designed to bring about peace and stability to this region and a solution to the Kampuchean conflict.

Though diplomats here noted that the communique reflected Indochina's hardline policy on the Kampuchean conflict, the envoy insisted that it demonstrated the three Indochinese countries' willingness to improve ties with Thailand, China and the United States.

Apparently repeating one of the points in the communique, Co said the Indochinese countries, Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea, took note of Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila's statement that Thailand will not allow its territory to be used to destabilize or undermine the governments of neighboring countries.

Co said Sitthi's statement can be realized if Thailand accepts the proposal of the Heng Samrin government in Phnom Penh to establish a zone of peace on both sides of the Thai-Kampuchean border.

The Thai Government has repeatedly rejected the proposal on grounds that it is not a party to the conflict in Kampuchea.

In what is seen as an overture to Thailand, the communique also said that the Vietnamese-backed regime in Phnom Penh is ready to negotiate with Thailand on the problem of Kampuchean refugees and of Thai citizens captured inside Kampuchea.

The Vietnamese ambassador said the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry has already communicated the essence of the joint communique to the representatives of the ASEAN missions in Hanoi. The envoy on Tuesday also called on Techa Bunnak, the deputy permanent secretary for foreign affairs in Bangkok, to present a copy of the communique.

Co described the Kampuchean conflict as "temporary and not an insurmountable obstacle" to the improvement in Thai-Vietnamese relations.

When asked to comment on observations that the leadership changes in Vietnam may lead to an adjustment in its foreign policy, especially toward Kampuchea, the ambassador replied with a saying: "One swallow doesn't make a summer."

He said the Vietnamese leadership changes are just one factor and how Vietnam will conduct its foreign policy also depends on outside factors. "We need a couple more swallows," he said.

"If the other side shows some goodwill, we will reach something positive," he said.

## Ministry Clarifies Sitthi Statement

BK221444 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1030 GMT 22 Aug 86

[Text] The Heng Samrin regime reportedly used the statement by Thailand's Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila concerning Thailand's long-standing policy of not allowing its territory to be used to undermine neighboring countries to propose that Thailand apply this policy to Khieu Samphan. The director general of the Information Department of the Foreign Ministry reports as follows the comment by Thailand's foreign minister on the matter.

[Begin director general recording] It has long been Thailand's policy of having no involvement with the rebels in any countries, whether Burma, Malaysia, Laos, or Cambodia. We never support rebels, and we have never allowed any groups to use our territory to support rebel activities. This is our stand. We reaffirm our stand and will always uphold this policy. Meanwhile, we also want other countries to follow this rule -- that is, not allowing their territory to be used by others to undermine the government in Thailand. Anyway, I must clarify to you that the proposal by the Heng Samrin regime has no validity. First, the Heng Samrin regime does not represent Cambodia. We support the government of Prince Sihanouk. Not only Thailand, but also the ASEAN members and the United Nations consider the governments of Prince Sihanouk to be the legitimate government of Cambodia. [end recording]

Sawanit Khongsiri, director general of the Information Department, disclosed that CGDK President Prince Norodom Sihanouk will meet Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila on 26 August. On the same evening, the foreign minister will host a dinner reception in honor of Prince Sihanouk. On 28 August, Prince Sihanouk will pay a courtesy call on Prime Minister General Prem Tinsulanon.

MILITARY SAYS MORE SRV TROOPS SENT TO CAMBODIA

BK220125 Bangkok THE NATION in English 22 Aug 86 p 2

[Text] The Supreme Command yesterday said Vietnam has deployed an additional 2,000 troops in the northern and western parts of Kampuchea which border Thailand.

Major General Sihadet Bunnak, deputy spokesman, told a press conference that during the past month, Vietnam has tried to nip the growth of the three factions of Khmer resistance forces by intercepting and infiltrating their movement.

Sihadet said during the period there was fighting between Vietnamese troops and the resistance forces of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea (CGDK) and some shells also fell into the Thai territory.

He did not provide casualty figures on either side but said the resistance forces have gone on the offensive by ambushing and sniping the Vietnamese troops.

Vietnam invaded Kampuchea in late 1978 to topple the Khmer Rouge Government and then installed the Heng Samrin regime in Phnom Penh. It has maintained about 150,000 troops in the country.

Meanwhile, Colonel Thawatchai Suwannachin, head of the army's public relations office, said Hanoi has tried to "Vietnamize" Kampuchea by migrating about 2,500 Vietnamese from northern Vietnam into Kampong Chang province, 50 kilometres northwest of Phnom Penh.



Thawatchai said Hanoi has forced Khmers in Kampong Som to repair roads in various parts of Kampuchea especially those along the Thai-Kampuchean border.

He said Vietnam is manning troops in posts opposite Baan Kruat District in Buri Ram and dispatched details for espionage in Thailand.

#### SITTHI ON 'NEW THRUST' IN FOREIGN POLICY

BK240210 Bangkok THE NATION in English 24 Aug 86 p 3

[Text] Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila, expounding on the new Thai foreign policy, says that his ministry will be an "active participant" in the effort to revive the economic life of the country.

In an exclusive interview with THE NATION, the Social Action Party (SAP) leader also said that he will reconfirm the prime minister's order that set up a coordinating ministerial committee he headed in the previous administration. The committee is to streamline efforts by various ministries which have posted officials at Thai embassies and representative offices.

To strengthen his personal think tank as party leader, Sitthi also plans to appoint additional advisors.

There are now 15 economic advisors in his team and the additional appointments will bring former University Affairs Minister Kasem Suwannakun as advisor on the university affairs and former City Clerk Chalo Thammasiri as advisor on administration and Interior Ministry affairs. "It is necessary for me as party leader to keep abreast of the overall problems of the country," Sitthi said.

The foreign minister said that a new thrust in the foreign policy is an expansion in the ministry's roles as coordinator with related government agencies as well as strengthening private-government cooperation in overcoming the economic woes.

He cited item eight of the policy statement on foreign affairs as saying that the government will undertake to have the Foreign Ministry and all the state organs play roles in expanding the overseas markets for Thai goods, promoting labour exports, tourist industry as well as inviting more foreign investment and stepping up transfer of technology into the countries for the sake of economic development of the country.

Another new emphasis in the foreign policy is greater independent foreign undertaking to serve the national interest as the utmost priority and in accordance with international laws and norms as well as rationality, Sitthi said.

Referring to item one on continued efforts to improve ties with neighboring countries, Sitthi said that the Foreign Ministry supports promotion of "barter trade," as against cash trade, with Laos and is ready to open new border points along the common frontier on a temporary basis at a Lao request to facilitate transit of goods across the border.

He said that the Foreign Ministry has also switched on a greenlight for a government-level trade delegation's visit here for talks with the Commerce Ministry on trade promotion. However, the government has to take into account the security domain in considering a proposal for Thailand to open up new border points with Laos on a permanent basis.

Such a move may facilitate influx of Lao people for refuge on Thai soil and, in effect, aggravating the security of the country, he said.

The National Security Council (NSC) and the Commerce Ministry are also jointly reviewing the list of strategic goods that are banned from being exported to the landlocked country, according to Sitthi.

Vientiane has been asking for a reduction in the banned strategic goods.

Burma is another neighbouring country that Thailand is seeking to promote trade -- and economic relations -- and Sitthi is optimistic that a trade agreement and joint fishing ventures with Burma are not too "far-fetched."

Sitthi, who led a delegation to Rangoon to improve ties, said that Thailand would seek to settle the dispute over the demarcation of the border along the Sai River and see to it that Thai territory would not be used by minority rebels to launch attacks against the Rangoon regime. When these issues have been settled, relations will improve significantly, he said.

He noted that the new Burmese ambassador could help to expand bilateral economic relations with Thailand.

Referring to relations with Indochinese countries, Sitthi said that the general atmosphere had apparently improved for Vientiane has lately refrained from attacking Thailand.

On Kampuchea, he said he is optimistic that the Vietnamese would be worn out in its fighting against the resistance guerrillas in two years. The resistance guerrillas, he said, have been operating in the inland areas of the country, according to Sitthi.

#### MINISTRY ANNOUNCES USSR'S ZAYTSEV TO VISIT

BK221323 Bangkok Voce of Free Asia in Thai 1030 GMT 22 Aug 86

[Text] A high-level Soviet official will visit Thailand from 31 August to 3 September. He is Anatoliy Zaytsev, head of the Soviet Foreign Ministry's Southeast Asian Department. Director General of the Information Department Sawanit Khongsiri said that, during his visit, Mr Anatoliy Zaytsev will meet on 1 September Foreign Ministry Permanent Secretary Asa Sarasin and also Director General of the International Organizations Department Nit Phibunsongkhram for official consultations.

Mr Anatoliy Zaytsev has visited Thailand almost every year in recent years. He last visited Thailand between 24 and 28 July 1985. Details disclosed by Sawanit Khongsiri on the coming visit of Mr Anatoliy Zaytsev follow:

[Begin Sawanit recording] From what we know, the purpose of the Soviet official's visit is to discuss with us the subjects on the agenda of the UN General Assembly. The Soviet official talked to us about this visit last year. Mr Zaytsev's visit is significant for the Foreign Ministry, because it will be the first visit to Thailand by a senior Soviet official since Gorbachev made a major policy statement on Asia in his Vladivostok speech. We would like to learn about the Soviet attitude and what he will have to tell us. It is also interesting to note that the Soviet Government is campaigning heavily for its peace policy, or what can be called peace offensive [preceding two words in English] in the conduct of its foreign affairs, especially in the conduct of diplomacy. [end recording]

NGUYEN HUU THO LEAVES FOR NONALIGNED SUMMIT

OW231548 Hanoi VNA in English 1501 GMT 23 Aug 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 23 -- A high-level Vietnamese delegation led by lawyer Nguyen Huu Tho, vice president of the State Council and chairman of the National Assembly, left here today for the eighth non-aligned summit to be convened in Harare, Zimbabwe.

It was seen off by Truong Chinh, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and president of the State Council; Pham Van Dong, Politburo member of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers; and other Vietnamese senior officials.

VO DONG GIANG COMMENTS ON NONALIGNED CONFERENCE

OW230729 Hanoi VNA in English 0707 GMT 23 Aug 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 23 -- Cabinet Minister Vo Dong Giang has had an interview with the Cuban news agency PRENSA LATINA before leaving Hanoi for Harare (Zimbabwe) to attend the ministerial conference in preparation for the coming eighth non-aligned summit.

Asked about the growth of the Non-aligned Movement in recent years, Vo Dong Giang said:

"I think there is no need to talk much about the vigorous growth of the movement. The increasing role and international prestige of the movement as well as its political maturation have now become a reality which nobody, even forces hostile to it, can deny.

"What I want to say here is the interesting experiences drawn from the existence and development of the movement over the past 25 years, despite so many strains and stresses, and its great complexity and diversity. I mean the increasing awareness of each member country of its sacred right to be the master of its own destiny, awareness which prompts it to tide over differences in political opinions, social systems, philosophical view points and religious beliefs to bring out an unshakable solidarity of the movement, to unite with other progressive forces for a common goal, namely to struggle against imperialism, colonialism and other reactionary forces, and for peace, national independence and social progress.

"Peace, national independence and social progress are the goals and trend of development of our times. Those who are against these goals may cause temporary difficulties to the movement. But they cannot reverse the trend and therefore they cannot prevent the movement from gaining success and becoming ever stronger."

Asked about the Indochinese countries' opinions at the Harare conference on developments in the peninsula, Vo Dong Giang said:

"The Vietnamese delegation will first of all concentrate on important and burning issues of common concern.

"Regarding the situation in the Indochinese peninsula, we will reaffirm our consistent stance of striving for a peaceful, stable and cooperative Southeast Asia in which Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea are a positive factor of decisive significance.



"Over the past eight years, Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea have made tireless efforts, putting forward many goodwill proposals aimed at easing tension, promoting dialogue and maintaining peaceful co-existence among countries in the region and between them and other countries including China and the U.S., thus contributing to efforts for all-round security in Asia and the Pacific. We will resolutely oppose every scheme of confrontation to undermine the growing trend for constructive dialogue in the region".

Vo Dong Giang expressed the belief that "with the sense of responsibility and goodwill of all countries in the region and support from the Non-aligned Movement and other peace-loving forces in the world, the situation in Southeast Asia will change for the better, lasting peace and equal cooperation will be established and consolidated in the region, meeting the aspiration of all nations in the region and the rest of the world".

TRUONG CHINH, NGUYEN VAN LINH ADDRESS CADRES

BK240343 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 22 Aug 86

[Text] By order of the party Central Committee Secretariat, the Propaganda and Training Department of the CPV Central Committee held a conference in Hanoi from 19 to 21 August for retired high-ranking cadres and party members to study and contribute opinions to the draft documents to be presented to the Sixth National Party Congress. A total of 162 comrades including former party Central Committee members; leading cadres of various commissions, ministries, general departments, and mass organizations, army generals and high-ranking specialists, and former provincial party committee secretaries attended the conference.

Comrades Truong Chinh, general secretary of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State, and Nguyen Van Linh, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the party Central Committee, called at the conference and cordially addressed the delegates.

The comrade director of the party Central Committee Propaganda and Training Department introduced the draft political report and the draft proposal for amending and revising some specific points of the party statutes which will be presented to the Sixth National Party Congress.

The conferees engaged in lively discussions with a sense of responsibility and in a constructive spirit, contributing many frank opinions and suggesting a number of concrete measures aimed at helping to resolve the current difficulties and overcome the party's shortcomings in socioeconomic leadership, building, and development in the period ahead. The participants were very happy to meet Comrade Truong Chinh, general secretary of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State.

Cordially addressing the conferees, Comrade Truong Chinh informed them of the fine results of his recent meeting in Moscow with Comrade Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Concerning the socioeconomic situation of our country, the comrade general secretary presented a lucid analysis of the party's viewpoints and policies regarding the renovation of economic management aimed at abolishing the mechanism based on bureaucratic centralism and state subsidies, switching to the system of socialist economic and business accounting, and ensuring the basic economic units' right to autonomy in production and business as well as the central echelon's right to centralized and unified management.

This is also aimed at combating bureaucratic centralism, liberalism, disorganization, indiscipline, and localism, and firmly upholding the principle of democratic centralism.

The comrade general secretary solicitously inquired after and advised the retired veteran comrades to continue firmly preserving their revolutionary quality and virtues, actively participate in various activities in their wards and subwards, and always have firm confidence in the party Central Committee's leadership. With their prestige, experience, and responsibilities, the veteran comrades should actively contribute to building the capital's revolutionary movement.

In his closing speech, Comrade Nguyen Van Linh praised the delegates who, despite their old age, still firmly maintained their revolutionary zeal, enthusiastically attended the conference, and contributed their opinions to the party. He analyzed and evaluated the socioeconomic situation of the country in the past and suggested that the delegates, with the vast knowledge and experience they have accumulated throughout the years of revolutionary activities, speak out frankly, tell the truth, and contribute many practical suggestions, thereby helping the party to do a good job of preparing for its sixth national congress.

#### CADRES CONTINUE TO STUDY DRAFT POLITICAL REPORT

##### Ho Chi Minh City

OW201103 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 16 Aug 86

[Text] More than 500 leading cadres of Ho Chi Minh City recently held a conference to carefully study and discuss the CPV draft political report to be submitted to the sixth Party Congress. They also strived to thoroughly grasp the party's views and thoughts expressed in the speeches of comrades Truong Chinh, Le Duc Tho, and Nguyen Van Linh at the national conference of cadres.

They unanimously approved a program of action presented by the standing committee of the city party committee. For the immediate future, Ho Chi Minh City should concentrate on implementing these major tasks: boosting production to fulfill the city's 1986 socioeconomic plan; developing the results of the self-criticism and criticism drive by quickly remedying all shortcomings as suggested by the masses and by party members; improving the implementation of tasks; and properly organizing party organization congresses at all levels in accordance with the requirements and timetable set by the center.

##### Ha Nam Ninh, Son La

BK150734 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Text] The party organizations of Ha Nam Ninh and Son La Provinces recently held conferences of key cadres to study the fundamental viewpoints of the draft political report to be presented to the Sixth National Party Congress with a view to applying them to the local situation in preparation for the holding of party congresses at all levels.

The Ha Nam Ninh provincial party committee has guided all basic units in immediately applying the central level's viewpoints to assessing the situation and adopted policies and measures for leading and guiding local party organizations and the people in developing the economy and culture and consolidating national defense.

The provincial party committee has launched a movement of the entire party and people to emulate in carrying out productive labor and practicing thrift and satisfactorily arranged for party members and the people to contribute their opinions to the draft documents of the party congress. As an immediate step, the province has drawn the attention of all units to agricultural production, especially in the 10th-month crop season, to the prevention and control of typhoons and floods, and to making preparations for production in the winter crop season.

Meanwhile, the party organization of Son La Province has focused on the urgent tasks of agricultural production. The province is striving to produce 2,100 metric tons of nitrogen fertilizer, encouraging all the people to turn out green and stable manure, building a high-yield rice area covering 4,000 hectares, developing 500 hectares of shallow ricefields in Bai Bang, tending 500 hectares of manioc, enlarging the summer-fall rice acreage, changing the crop cultivation pattern, and developing soybean planting for consumption by the local people as well as for export.

#### Tien Giang Committee

OW201105 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Text] According to the journal AP BAC, the Tien Giang provincial party committee recently held an enlarged executive committee session with leading cadres of the province, cities, towns, districts, villages, and wards to study and discuss the draft political report to be presented to the Sixth Party Congress. Along with carefully studying the draft political report and the proposals for supplementing and amending a number of points in the party organization's statute, the conferees also studied the speeches made by Comrades Truong Chinh, Nguyen Van Linh, and Vo Chi Cong at the recent conference of key cadres at the center.

The conferees carefully and responsibly contributed hundreds of views to further clarify the comments, analysis, and assessment made by the center regarding the general situation and its various aspects. They also proposed supplementing and changing a number of sentences, paragraphs, and matters in the CPV draft political report for consideration by the center.

After the 2-day conference the Tien Giang provincial party committee trained a reporter contingent with a view to popularizing the CPV draft political report among local cadres, workers, government employees, combatants, and laboring people.

#### NHAN DAN REPORTS SUBWARD PARTY CONGRESS IN HANOI

BK240829 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 21 Aug 86

[From the review of the 21 August NHAN DAN]

[Text] Next to its editorial, NHAN DAN carries a report by Vu Giang on the congress of the party organization of Cua Dong subward, Hoan Kiem ward, Hanoi.

The report reflects the lively discussions and sincere suggestions by members of the Cua Dong party organization to the draft political report to be presented to the sixth National Party Congress and the draft political report of the Hanoi municipal party organization. The Cua Dong subward party organization congress regarded assessing the situation and finding its causes as the major tasks of the national party congress.



HANOI, VIENTIANE BROADEN ECONOMIC COOPERATION

OW211702 Hanoi VNA in English 1535 GMT 21 Aug 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA Aug 21 -- Hanoi and Vientiane, the capital cities of Vietnam and Laos, are broadening cooperation in many areas since the establishment of their sisterly relationship in 1978. Hanoi has helped train hundreds of technical workers and managerial cadres for Laos. It has also helped build in Vientiane a brick-and-tile factory with a capacity of five million bricks and two million tiles a year, two sugar mills, two textile mills, and equip the Vientiane farm tools shop.

Since 1984, the two capitals have cooperated in exports and imports and broadened their goods exchanges. Beside accepting Lao trainees to Hanoi, Hanoi has sent its specialists to various establishments in Vientiane to help in on-spot training and to open professional courses.

So far, Hanoi and Vientiane have undertaken 20 joint construction projects. Hanoi has helped build in Vientiane a paper mill with a yearly capacity of 300 tons of paper and 150 tons of cardboard, a distillery with a capacity of 50,000 litres a year, etc. Besides, Hanoi has helped Vientiane modernize two textile mills.

With the assistance of Hanoi specialists, a major irrigation project, a glass enterprise, a park and an infant school are being built in Vientiane. Hanoi workers and technicians are also equipping an engineering enterprise in Vientiane.

AUSTRALIAHAYDEN REITERATES CALL FOR TEST BAN TREATY

BK220925 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 22 Aug 86

[Text] Australia has repeated its call for a comprehensive nuclear test ban treaty. The foreign affairs minister, Mr Hayden, says the continued development of nuclear weapons by those who already own them is detrimental to efforts to stop the spread of nuclear weapons. Mr Hayden said he welcomed the declaration on disarmament issued by the leaders of Sweden, Mexico, Argentina, India, Tanzania, and Greece following their meeting in Mexico earlier this month. He says this fits well with Australia's own efforts to promote an international seismic monitoring network as a way of verifying a ban on nuclear tests. However, Mr Hayden says Australia's highest priority in the disarmament issue is a comprehensive nuclear test ban treaty. Mr Hayden's comments come only a few days after the decision by the federal government to resume sale of uranium to France. A 3-year ban on uranium sales to France was lifted as a means of raising extra revenue for the government. The decision has been condemned by leading members of the Australian Labor Party's left wing, who had vowed to begin a widespread campaign to have it reversed.

SOUTH AFRICAN OFFICIALS ORDERED TO LEAVE

BK230720 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0430 GMT 23 Aug 86

[Text] The Australian Government has ordered four South African officials to leave the country by 22 September. This follows the announcement by the prime minister, Mr Hawke, last Thursday in Parliament that Australia would reduce South African diplomatic representation in Melbourne and Sydney. The Department of Foreign Affairs has told the South African Embassy that its Trade Commission and Tourist Board offices should be closed when the four officials leave. Australia withdrew its trade commissioner in South Africa last year and Mr Hawke said on Thursday that it would withdraw consular facilities, particularly visa facilities provided by its South African Embassy.

NEWS ZEALANDUSSR'S KAPITSA TO MAKE 2-DAY 'UNOFFICIAL' VISIT

HK230826 Hong Kong AFP in English 0808 GMT 23 Aug 86

[Text] Wellington, Aug 23 (AFP) -- Soviet Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Mikhail Kapitsa is to pay a private two-day visit to New Zealand next week and hold formal ministerial talks while here, Prime Minister David Lange has said. During his visit, beginning on Monday, Mr Kapitsa will hold talks with New Zealand Deputy Foreign Minister and Defence Minister Frank O'Flynn, Mr Lange announced in a brief written statement issued on Friday.

His visit comes only a fortnight after the United States suspended New Zealand from the Australian, New Zealand and U.S. (ANZUS) defence alliance because of New Zealand's ban on nuclear-capable warships using its ports. Officials from the prime minister's department have emphasized that the visit will be unofficial and that Mr Kapitsa will have no contact with Mr Lange, who is also foreign minister.

Mr Kapitsa is to be the guest of Soviet Ambassador to New Zealand Vladimir Bykov.

MALAYSIASIHANOUK, DELEGATION ARRIVE ON 5-DAY VISIT

BK220639 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 22 Aug 86

[Text] The president of the resistance Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea Prince Norodom Sihanouk arrived in Kuala Lumpur a short while ago for a 5-day official visit to Malaysia. He was recieved at the Kuala Lumpur international airport by the Minister of Foreign Affairs Datuk Rais Yatim, his deputy Datuk Kadir Sheikh Fadzir, Deputy Finance Minister Datuk Sabaruddin Chik and other senior government officials.

Prince Sihanouk is leading a 10-member delegation. This afternoon, Prime Minister Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed is expected to call on the Kampuchean resistance leader at a hotel where he is staying. Tonight the prime minister will entertain Prince Sihanouk to a dinner.

**Mahathir On Support for CGDK**

BK221524 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 1437 GMT 22 Aug 86

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Aug 22 (OANA-BERNAMA) -- Malaysia believes it is important for the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea (CGDK) to continue to maintain and work for greater unity among Kampuchean freedom fighters in the coming years.

"Their unity is crucial to the success of their struggle as well as their effectiveness in the political, diplomatic and military struggle against Vietnam," Prime Minister Dr Mahathir Mohamed said at a dinner in honour of CGDK President Prince Norodom Sihanouk at Sri Perdana Friday night.

Malaysia, he added, had noted many encouraging signs in the progress of the struggle by Khmer resistance forces recently, notably the high degree of solidarity and cohesion among the patriotic forces of the CGDK as well as co-operation and co-ordination in the liberation struggle.

Dr Mahathir also reaffirmed Malaysia's support for the CGDK, adding that it would spare no effort at the United Nations and other international fora to ensure the international community continued to support the Kampuchean cause. He said Malaysia had been actively involved with its ASEAN partners in the mission which visited East and West Africa, West Asia and Latin America to secure continuing support as well as to promote the CGDK's eight-point proposal.

The prime minister described the proposal made in March this year as a constructive and reasonable formula that demonstrated the flexibility of the CGDK in its earnest desire to end the conflict. "Vietnam's repeated rejection of the proposal is clear evidence of its intransigence and inflexibility," Dr Mahathir said.

Prince Sihanouk, in his speech, said the CGDK forces had made notable progress with growing active assistance from the Kampuchean within their homeland. "But we must consent to make even greater sacrifices and efforts to encourage our people inside our homeland to join us in fighting the Vietnamese invaders," he said.

Prince Sihanouk, accompanied by his son Prince Norodom Rannarit, arrived here Friday for a five-day visit, the last leg of his four-nation tour which took him to Singapore, Bangkok and Jakarta.



Saturday, he is scheduled to have talks with Dr Mahathir at the Prime Minister's Office.

#### Mahathir, Sihanouk Hold Talks

BK230919 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 0822 GMT 23 Aug 86

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Aug 23 (BERNAMA) -- President of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea (CGDK) Prince Norodom Sihanouk Saturday outlined to Dr Mahathir Mohamed the danger of "Vietnamisation" of Kampuchea which is occupied by Vietnamese forces.

Prince Sihanouk told the prime minister it was projected that within a decade, the number of Vietnamese people in Kampuchea would reach two million from the 700,000 at present. He said the Khmer people were very much against this situation and were giving all their support to CGDK resistance forces against the Vietnamese troops.

Prince Sihanouk said this in his 90-minute discussion with Dr Mahathir at the Prime Minister's Office here, Secretary-General of the Foreign Ministry Zainal Abidin Sulong told reporters after the meeting.

With the help of the Kampuchean people, the resistance forces had been able to penetrate very deep into Kampuchea, even into areas around Phnom Penh, Prince Sihanouk who is here for a five-day visit said.

Dr Mahathir meanwhile described as very "heartening" the successes of the resistance forces and expressed the hope that the CGDK struggle would attain its objective. The prime minister reiterated that Malaysia would continue to do its best in pursuing the Kampuchean cause at international fora, particularly at the non-aligned summit in Harare next week which he will be attending.

Prince Sihanouk also gave an assurance to the prime minister that extra efforts would be undertaken to ensure unity in the tripartite CGDK as its unity was important in ensuring the success of the struggle.

Dr Mahathir had stressed in his speech at a dinner in honour of Prince Sihanouk Friday night that it was important for the CGDK to continue to work for greater unity among Kampuchean freedom fighters.

The two leaders also discussed in great detail the possible solutions to the Kampuchean problem including the CGDK's eight-point proposal made in March this year.

Prince Sihanouk told Dr Mahathir he believed China's position on the question of Kampuchea remained strong and unaffected despite the latest Gorbachev proposal the CGDK president described as not offering anything new as far as Kampuchea was concerned.

#### Sihanouk on 8-Point Proposal

BK230755 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 0722 GMT 23 Aug 86

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Aug 23 (OANA-BERNAMA) -- The Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea's eight-point proposal constitutes the "best possible foundation" in the search for a peaceful solution to the Kampuchean issue, CGDK President Prince Norodom Sihanouk reiterated today.

"Personally, I renounce to go any further," he said in his address at the Malaysian National Institute of Public Administration here, adding that he would no longer formulate any proposals or suggestions to facilitate a solution. He said for a solution to be found to the current impasse, it would be necessary that a minimum of goodwill existed on the other side (the Vietnamese).

He said the proposals had shown to the world that the CGDK had been "willing to go very far" in the search for a just and honourable peace, but Vietnam had instead considered the CGDK's moderation and spirit of conciliation as signs of weakness, of powerlessness and even an admission of defeat. "Vietnam's intransigence grows to measure up to its false analysis of the situation of our resistance," he added.

The CGDK, ASEAN and China had "gone far enough" in the way of conciliation and of peace, he said, adding that "at the end of this, we will find nothing but contempt and new rebuffs from the adverse camp (Vietnam)."

Although Prince Sihanouk said he was not optimistic of the outcome of an unequal struggle, he however reaffirmed that the enemies of his homeland were quite mistaken "if they think that the old Sihanouk is tired or discouraged." "That would be a profound illusion," he said.

On the Khmer Rouge, Prince Sihanouk said it now only expected to be regarded as part of the CGDK. "The Khmer Rouge leadership had promised me it does not harbour any intention to oust the other parties from government and retain control," he said.

He added that the Khmer Rouge knew very well that Vietnam would only march back into Kampuchea and that China did not want a communist government in Kampuchea as it would only accept a nationalist government.

Prince Sihanouk is currently on a five-day visit here, the last leg of a four-nation tour that has already taken him to Singapore, Bangkok and Jakarta.

#### Commentary Hails Visit

BK221028 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 22 Aug 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] The government and people of Malaysia extend a cordial welcome to Prince Norodom Sihanouk, president of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, who began a 4-day visit to our country today. The prince is on a tour of four ASEAN states. Kuala Lumpur is the last stop in his tour. Prince Sihanouk is a friend of Malaysia. His name is a household word in this country. Malaysia respects his commitment to a Cambodia free from Vietnamese or any other foreign domination. Relations between Malaysia and Democratic Kampuchea have always been close and cordial. Malaysia and its ASEAN partners look forward to the day when the whole of Cambodia will be rid of the unwanted Vietnamese occupation forces and the Cambodian people will be able to shape their own political destiny. Prince Norodom Sihanouk symbolizes the fierce determination of the people longing to be free and to improve their quality of life.

The visits that the Cambodian leader is paying at this time are significant in the context of the nonaligned summit conference that will be held very soon in Harare, Zimbabwe.

Vietnam and the Soviet bloc are engaged in a massive propaganda campaign to discredit the Government of Democratic Kampuchea and to publicize the Heng Samrin regime which is propped up by Vietnam's military resources. The main thrust of such propaganda is by harping on past events such as the excesses of Pol Pot's government during the period 1975-1978 in Cambodia. However, ASEAN is confident that the Vietnamese will not make any headway in their campaign judging by the UN votes on the Cambodian issue in last year's General Assembly. In any case, Malaysia and its ASEAN partners will sponsor a resolution calling on the international community to take note of the reality that prevails in Cambodia and urge the withdrawal of all foreign troops from the country.

Another diplomatic ploy used by Vietnam was the convening of the conference of foreign ministers of Laos, Cambodia, and Vietnam. In reality, this was not to be regarded as a meeting of envoys of independent nations as Vietnam dominates both Cambodia and Laos and practices a form of neocolonialism. This is truly ironic that the foreign ministers in their communique called for the settlement of the Cambodian crisis as the [words indistinct] asked for the disbandment of the Khmer Rouge forces. Everybody knows what would transpire if these forces were to be disbanded; the tripartite coalition would lose its strength, and Vietnam would be able to lord it over Cambodia even more easily.

Prince Sihanouk has categorically rejected this ridiculous demand. If Vietnam sincerely wants to discuss peace, it ought not to set any precondition. Vietnam is the aggressor, and it has neither the moral nor legal credibility to make demands. Malaysia will follow with interest all that Prince Norodom Sihanouk will say about the situation in Cambodia. His visit will further strengthen the close ties between his country and Malaysia.

#### MAHATHIR TO LAUNCH COMMISSION AT NONALIGNED MEETING

BK220701 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 22 Aug 86

[Text] The Prime Minister Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed will announce the launching of the independent South-South Commission at the eighth nonaligned summit meeting to be held in Harare, Zimbabwe, early next month. Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir who is the chairman of the steering committee, will meet leaders of other nonaligned nations to gain greater support for the commission. So far, the commission has received encouraging response from Third World countries after the Malaysian leader sent letters to the governments of various countries asking for support.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs Datuk Rais Yatim told a news conference in Kuala Lumpur that Malaysia hopes to get support from most of the Third World countries at the summit. He said the appointment of the commission chairman will be decided at the conference. The prime minister will head a 14-member delegation to the 7-day conference which begins from the 1st of next month. Among the agenda to be discussed at the conference include the noninterference and intervention in the internal affairs of various states, the role of the Nonaligned Movement, apartheid, the Palestine issue, the Kampuchean problem, and the Afghanistan conflict. The drug abuse problem and the Iran-Iraq war will be also be discussed at the summit.



TROOPS ON 'PRECAUTIONARY' ALERT FOR AQUINO TRIP

HK240708 Hong Kong AFP in English 0648 GMT 24 Aug 86

[Text] Manila, Aug 24 (AFP) -- President Corazon Aquino left here Sunday for a four-day visit to Indonesia and Singapore, her first foreign trip since a popular uprising installed her in power in February.

"Our government will be left in good and dependable hands. All of you anyway are ready at all times to protect peace and order," the chief executive said before boarding her 25-seater jet at about 1:15 p.m. (0515 GMT), playing down rumours of a possible coup attempt in her absence.

Armed Forces chief General Fidel Ramos told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE the military had been on maximum alert since 0700 GMT Saturday and would remain so "for as long as it's needed." He described the action as "precautionary."

Preparations for Mrs. Aquino's first foreign trip have been marked by speculation and rumors about a possible power grab by diehard supporters of her exiled predecessor Ferdinand Marcos, who was toppled in a popular uprising in February. Marcos allies staged a failed coup bid here in July.

"No problem. We're going to play golf," Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile told reporters. Asked by AFP if he saw any problem with the so-called Marcos "loyalists", the minister said: "No problem, period."

Mrs. Aquino said the state visit was a necessary "trip of brotherhood" to Manila's Association of Southeast Asian Nation (ASEAN) allies and that she had always said her first visit abroad would be to a neighboring state. She said that as a result of her trip, she hoped to work more closely with other leaders to help bring about "peace and progress to all of us here."

On Indonesia, where she will stay until Tuesday, Mrs. Aquino said: "We are like family" and that "over the years Indonesia has been a dependable friend." She noted that Jakarta is the head of the committee organizing the ASEAN summit here next year.

Singapore was a "shining example of the determination of its government and great people," Mrs. Aquino said. "Its progress and prosperity is the economic analog of what the Filipino people achieved in politics," she added. Mrs. Aquino will be reciprocating a state visit made here in June by Singaporean Premier Lee Kuan Yew. "We will see each other on Wednesday," she added.

The president trooped the lines with the white-uniformed General Ramos after a 21-gun salute by an honor guard at Villamor Air Base, the air force headquarters in suburban Manila. Trade and Industry Minister Jose Concepcion, Natural Resources Minister Ernesto Maceda, Tourism Minister Jose Antonio Gonzalez, Education Minister Lourdes Quisumbing and Social Services Minister Maria Mita Pardo de Tavera are accompanying her on the trip. Presidential spokeswoman Alice Villadolid said the official delegation was composed of 15 people and that there are also 14 officials and five businessmen.

Mrs. Aquino is set to meet with large Filipino communities as well as local businessmen in both countries.

**Enrile Predicts No Trouble**

HK230520 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0400 GMT 23 Aug 86

[Text] Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile says he foresees no trouble in the country while President Aquino is abroad. Enrile said this at an open forum held by the Money Market Association of the Philippines at the Manila Peninsula Hotel. He gave assurances that nothing untoward will take place while the president is away.

Meanwhile, Southern Command chief Major General Jose Magno Jr announced he was placing his region under red alert while President Aquino is in Indonesia and Singapore. He explained he was doing this to prevent any unruly elements from creating trouble while the president is out of the country. Magno said the situation in Mindanao is peaceful except for some clashes between soldiers and the NPA in Regions 10 and 11.

**Marcos Denies Return Plan**

HK200621 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0400 GMT 20 Aug 86

[Text] Former President Marcos has no plans to return to the Philippines While President Aquino is visiting the United States. According to the former president's spokesman, Arturo Arquiza, Marcos will return to the Philippines only if the Filipino people so desire it. He added that the former leader says that, since it was the Americans who brought him to Hawaii, he will wait for the Americans to take him back to the Philippines. Rumors about Marcos returning to the country have been circulating, especially since there have been reports of stepped-up security at Laoag Airport and flights there being monitored.

**OFFICIAL PROTESTS DELAY IN U.S. ARMS SUPPLIES**

HK221417 Manila NEWS HERALD in English 22 Aug 86 p 1

[Text] Deputy Defense Minister Wilson Gamboa yesterday chided the United States for delaying the shipment of long overdue military equipment to the Philippines.

"The Philippines has not received a single military hardware from the United States since I assumed my new position in the defense ministry last April," Gamboa said.

He said the promise of the U.S. to give what is due to the Philippines "has remained a promise."

Under the RP [Republic of the Philippines] -U.S. military bases agreement, the Philippines is supposed to get \$180 million in military and economic assistance for 1985.

But until now, the defense ministry is still awaiting for the arrival of the military hardware from the U.S., Gamboa said.

Gamboa added that most of the hardware the Armed Forces of the Philippines [AFP] expects to receive are only spare parts for armored vehicles, planes, helicopters and ships.

Most of the equipment used by the AFP are made in the United States.

Gamboa hoped that the U.S. would soon deliver the equipment as promised.

The U.S. is under obligation to pay the Philippines \$900 million for the use of Clark Air Base and Subic Naval Base at \$180 million a year from 1986 to 1989 [figures as published].

#### NDF REBELS' AGENDA SUBMITTED TO AQUINO

HK230108 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0000 GMT 23 Aug 86

[Text] The agenda put forward by the communist National Democratic Front [NDF] rebels has been submitted to President Aquino for her comment and approval. Agriculture and Food Minister Ramon Mitra, who is on the government panel, said he had received instructions from Mrs Aquino about the agenda, but he gave no further details. Mitra met with the rebel leaders on 5 August to set up initial guidelines for the peace talks. He did not say if the new agenda came directly from Satur Ocampo and Antonio Zumel, the former newsmen who head the NDF.

#### AFP on Rebel Demands

HK221350 Hong Kong AFP in English 1338 GMT 22 Aug 86

[Text] Manila, Aug 22 (AFP) -- A government peace negotiator said Friday that the Agenda for talks with a rebel panel has been submitted to President Corazon Aquino for approval, the state-owned PHILIPPINE NEWS AGENCY (PNA) reported.

Agriculture Minister Ramon Mitra said Mrs Aquino had instructed him on what to do with the agenda, but did not say what the instructions were or what the agenda contained, PNA said.

It was not clear if the agenda came from former newsmen [as received] Satur Ocampo and Antonio Zumel, who represent the communist-led National Democratic Front (NDF) in the peace talks.

Mr Mitra has been waiting for the rebels' agenda since their first meeting on August 5. He has repeatedly said that the government has only one agenda, and "it is the ceasefire."

Another negotiator, chief government auditor Teofisto Guingona, said he had received some demands from the NDF leaders, PNA added. Mr Guingona said the demands included free mobility for the NDF leaders and their staff during the negotiations, and immunity from suit even after the peace talks have been finished, the news agency said.



MNLF PEACE TALKS TO BE HELD IN SEPTEMBER

HK250854 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0800 GMT 25 Aug 86

[Text] Peace negotiations between the government and MNLF leaders will take place next month. This was said by Butz Aquino after his 4-day official mission to the Middle East. Cel Baizas reports:

[Begin recording] Negotiations for the peaceful settlement of problems in Mindanao may start on the 1st week of September. Butz Aquino, brother of the slain Benigno Aquino, Jr., said his trip to Jeddah was made in his capacity as a personal emissary of President Corazon Aquino. He said a cease-fire would be observed by the government and the Muslim rebels during the negotiations. The dialogue between the two sides aims to solve the problems which have plagued the Muslim community for the past 400 years. Aquino said President Aquino would decide who would make up the government delegation. [end recording]

LABOR MINISTER FAVORS LEGALIZATION OF CPP

HK250918 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0900 GMT 25 Aug 86

[Text] Labor Minister Augusto Sanchez says he is in favor of legalizing the Communist Party of the Philippines [CPP] and allowing it to join the political scene. During a meeting with newsmen in Zamboanga City, Sanchez said that while the CPP continues to be banned from politics, it will [words indistinct] and will attract people into joining it and opposing the government. Sanchez denied that he himself is a communist. He said that many people who join the CPP do not fully understand the communist ideology. He said that with the freedom under the new government, communism should be discussed openly.

CPP CITES 'FASCIST' DANGERS TO GOVERNMENT

HK221407 Manila NEWS HERALD in English 22 Aug 86 p 12

[Text] The banned Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) has expressed fears that the Aquino government might become "fascist" if the military is not reformed.

In the July issue of "ANG BAYAN [The NATION]," the CPP's official publication, the party said the military has been keeping the Aquino government "off balance" and undermining the President's political leadership.

Unless the military is reformed, the CPP said, the Aquino government "could eventually be drawn in to follow the same fascist designs of the ousted Marcos regime."

The CPP also accused the military of blocking reforms of the Aquino government has sought to implement in the establishment.

"Since the downfall of the Marcos regime, there has been no change nor is there an effort to make change in the orientation of the military," the CPP said.

It also assailed the military for its tendencies to be independent from the Aquino government.

It cited as examples the military's continued hamletting, bombing and massacres in the countryside.

The CPP also branded the Armed Forces of the Philippines as "the most dependable instrument of U.S. imperialism" in the country.

The U.S., the CPP added, has been exerting pressures such as delay in loans and aid if the Aquino government would not implement policies and programs attuned to American political and economic interests in the Philippines.

At the same time, the CPP assailed Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile "for taking advantage of his control over the military to court the favor of the U.S. for his own ambitions for power."

#### GOVERNMENT SAID SELLING NUCLEAR PLANT'S URANIUM

HK240524 Hong Kong AFP in English 0441 GMT 24 Aug 86

[Text] Manila, Aug 22 (AFP) -- The Philippines Government is selling 70 million dollars' worth of uranium fuel from its mothballed nuclear power plant, a newspaper said here Sunday. The uranium pellets had been intended to run the 620-megawatt plant in Bataan Province west of Manila for three years, THE MANILA CHRONICLE said, quoting Vicente Paterno, a presidential aide on energy matters. Mr. Paterno could not be reached for comment Sunday.

The new government of President Corazon Aquino has decided not to open the plant, which would have been the country's first nuclear power station, due to questions on its safety and prohibitive running costs. The deposed government of Ferdinand Marcos had commissioned the U.S. firm Westinghouse to build the plant at an initial cost of 500 million dollars. The construction took eight years and the cost ballooned to 2.2 billion dollars.

#### NEW INTELLIGENCE COORDINATING AGENCY HEAD NAMED

HK230112 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0000 GMT 23 Aug 86

[Text] President Corazon Aquino yesterday swore in retired Brigadier General Luis Villareal as director of the National Intelligence Coordinating Agency [NICA]. Villareal is [words indistinct] of the armed forces. Attending the swearing-in ceremony were Brigadier General Ramon (Montallo), retired Brigadier General Jesus (Singson), the acting NICA deputy director general, and other top military officials.

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**26 AUGUST 1986**



